THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

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A TEST VOTE.

It Occurs on the Report of the Credentials Committee.

A FAVOR OF HARRISON.

The Result Stood 463 to 423—The Delegates Affected did not Vote—Six More Harrison Votes—The Day's Proceedings.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 9.—The proceedings were opened by Bishop H. B. Whipple of Minneapolis, whose invocation was pronounced with great unction.

The next thing in order was the report of the committee on credentials, and Cogswell of Massachusetts, by direction of the committee, asked for further time and permission to sit continuously.

Spooner of Wisconsin was on his feet in an instant in behalf of the administration to spar for advantage and put some interrogations to Cogswell, who was also an administration man, but tied and bound fast in the committee by an adverse majority. Spooner asked when the convention might reasonably expect to report. Cogswell's reply was dry. It was, he said, a matter of personal opinion, but if its proceedings were attended with reasonable success they could not hope to report before to-morrow. Spooner then inquired if the committee could not report in uncontested cases, and the reply this got from Cogswell was merely the simple declaration that the question almost answered itself, as none of the committee was ready to report.

Hon. S. C. Lockwood, of Idaho, presented the report of the committee on organization. A wild scene took place when the committee reported Governor McKinley, of Ohio, for chairman. Hon. Samuel Fessenden, of Connecticut, ex-Senator Spooner, of Wisconsin, and General William Mahone, of Virginia, were appointed a committee to escort Governor McKinley to the chair. A magnificent ovation greeted the governor when he stepped into the chair on the platform.

The temporary chairman introduced his successor and retired amid great applause and there was prolonged and renewed cheering and waving of banners, after which Governor McKinley spoke amid the greatest enthusiasm.

At the conclusion of Governor McKinley's address calls for Hon. Fred Douglass, the colored orator, elicited simply a bow of acknowledgment. The chair announced the next order of business to be the report of the committee on rules and order of business. General Bingham of Pennsylvania said:

MR. PRESIDENT—I am directed by your committee on rules and order of business to submit the rules for the government of the convention. The report adopted the rules of the house of representatives of the Fifty-first congress for the government of the convention and after its other details, provided the following order of business:

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

1st—Report of the committee on credentials.

2nd—Report of the committee on permanent organization.

3rd—Report of the committee on resolutions.

4th—Report, naming of members of national committee.

5th—Presentation of candidates for president.

6th—Balloting.

7th—Presentation of candidates for vice president.

8th—Balloting.

The report was adopted by acclamation. The report of the committee on resolutions was next demanded, and ex-Governor Foraker of Ohio, its chairman, arose. Instantly the convention burst into a storm of applause of welcome to the eloquent Ohioan. This lasted nearly a minute, and at the conclusion of the impromptu ovation Chairman Foraker stated that his committee was unprepared to report, and requested further time. The extension of time was granted. The roll of states was called for the names of the new national committeemen. When Iowa was called and the re-election of Clarkson, the Blaine leader, was announced, cheer after cheer followed from the Blaine delegates. A great demonstration greeted the report of the names of F. H. Manley of Maine, Mahone of Virginia, and when Missouri was called and William Warner presented the name of Richard C. Kerens, the Harrison delegates made a grand counter demonstration. The new national committee to the national convention is as follows: Arkansas, Powell Clayton; California, M. H. De Young; Colorado, J. F. Saunders; Connecticut, Samuel Fessenden; Florida, John G. Long; Georgia, William W. Brown; Idaho, George E. Shoup; Illinois, William J. Campbell; Iowa, J. S. Clarkson; Kansas, Cyrus Leland, Jr.; Kentucky, W. O. Bradley; Maine, F. H. Manley; Maryland, James S. Gary; Massachusetts, W. Murray Crane; Michigan, George W. Merriam; Missouri, R. C. Kerens; Montana, A. C. Botkin; New Hampshire, P. C. Cheney; New Jersey, Garret A. Hobart; New York, F. S. Witherbee; North Dakota, R. C. Hansborough; Ohio, William M. Hahn; Oregon, Joseph N. Simon; Rhode Island, Isaac M. Potter; South Carolina, E. M. Brayton; South Dakota, J. P. Kimbridge; Tennessee, George W. Gill; Vermont, Mason R. Tolbert; Virginia, William Mahone; Washington, Nelson Bennett; West Virginia, N. B. Scott; Wisconsin, Henry C. Payne; Wyoming, Joseph M. Carr; Arizona, Wm. Griffith; District of Columbia, Perry H. Gasson; New Mexico, Thomas B. Catron; Alabama, Delaware, Indiana, Louisiana, Minnesota Mississippi, Nebraska, Nevada, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Texas, Oklahoma and Utah asked for further time in which to make their selections.

The various resolutions and petitions which had been introduced and sent to the clerk's desk were read by title and referred to the committee on resolutions.

"The next thing in order is the nomination of candidates for the presidency," said Chairman McKinley. Senator Cullom arose to question the regularity of this order of business but the convention supposing he arisen to place some one in nomination complimented the distinguished Illinoisan with prolonged applause. The senator was slightly embarrassed but quickly recovered and stated that he arose to question the regularity of the proceeding to nominating speeches before the adoption of the reports of the committees on credentials and resolutions. A glance at the rules showed that no nominations could be made until the reports of the committees had been received and on motion of Hon. M. H. DeYoung, of California, the convention adjourned.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 9.—The convention hall was oppressively hot to-day for the first time. It was not the faults of the hall, however, for outside the sultriness was even more oppressive. Big fans were waving throughout the hall and the delegates presented the appearance of a forest stirred by a breeze. The illusion was only to the eye, for not a zephyr was stirring, except what was created by the constant waving of the thousands of fans. After the prayer the chairman called for the committee on credentials and ex-Governor Sewell at once moved that a recess be taken until 8 o'clock in order to give the committee more time, but yielded for a resolution of Senator Cullom of Illinois endorsing the World's Fair and recommending a national appropriation therefor. This resolution was referred to the committee on resolutions. The question now reverted upon ex-Governor

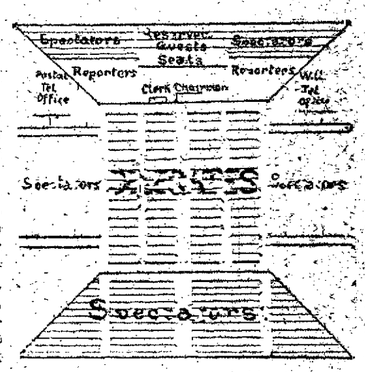

DIAGRAM OF CONVENTION HALL.

Sewall's motion for adjournment until 8 o'clock this evening, but the Harrison men objected to this and Mr. Lawson, of New York, demanded a division upon the vote as there were cries for a speech from Ingalls and others. Pennsylvania, New York and Ohio were notably in favor of adjournment, while Wisconsin, Missouri and several of the strongly Harrison states were opposed. After a careful count of heads Chairman McKinley said: "The yeas are 407, and the nays 260, and the convention concludes to adjourn until 8 o'clock this evening." [Applause.

EVENING SESSION.

When the delegates began to assemble this evening they found that a thoughtful Chicago newspaper had put Japanese fans in their seats. This consideration was much appreciated, because with less than 20 per cent. of the seats occupied at 8 o'clock the temperature was so high as to make ordinary clothing uncomfortable. The means of ventilating the hall are none too perfect. There are no windows and only the doorways give ingress and a dozen transoms egress to the air. So all over the hall there was fluttering of white, like butterflies settling on a field of clover.

The band played the delegates into their seats, but Wagner seemed to have little enthusiasm and even the very thin gavotte did not draw them together rapidly enough to promise an early assembly.

Chairman McKinley was in his seat early. He sat fanning himself with vigor, looking about the hall, and waiting until there were enough delegates in their places to warrant him in bringing his gavel down and calling the convention to order. Warner Miller came upon the platform and sat beside the chairman, their heads close together, and both of them fanning vigorously for a time. There was no clerical figure in view, for the prayer was to be dispensed with, but the distinguished form and face of the veteran Republican editor, Mr. Halstead, were prominent in the seat in which Dr. Brush sat this morning. There was no prayer in the order of the evening's business. Dr. Brush is supposed to have opened the convention for the entire day.

Big Tom Reed was the jolliest looking figure on the stage. He sat in his customary place surrounded by lovely ladies, the picture of good nature and content. John M. Thurston, the orator of the Tuesday mass meeting and a quadrennial vice-presidential possibility, was far back under the galleries.

Ten minutes after eight the delegates began to come in at a more lively rate and five minutes later when the band struck up "Dixie" there was a quorum present. "Dixie" brought cheers from the Tennesseans in imitation of the rebel yell and general applause from the audience.

Not a favorite son had received a welcome up to 8:30. Chairman McKinley said to a reporter of the United Press, at this hour, that according to the order of business the resolutions would have to follow the report of the committee on credentials unless the rules were suspended and no request had come to him for a suspension of the rules.

The difficulties which the delegates found to-day in getting their seats made it necessary that they should be designated in some way and to-night some hastily improvised sign-posts marked the location of each state. The appearance of Chauncey Depew in the main aisle at 8.37 brought some hains and claps from the galleries. A minute later the sound of a bugle note from the very apex of the roof drew all eyes in that direction. There was a little group about Senator Ingalls in the aisle trying to prevail upon him to address the convention some time before adjournment. He will not make a seconding speech, but he has promised and will make a speech of some kind before the convention is over.

It was 8:50 when Clerk Lemon took the platform and said in a hoarse voice: "Announcement." He paused dramatically and then repeated, "Announcement." He called some telegrams to follow. Two minutes later Chairman McKinley brought down his gavel. Chauncey Depew was on his feet instantly to announce the eighty-third birthday of "Colonel" Dick Thompson of Indiana. He did it in a nearly burned speech which was received with applause and moved that the congratulations of the convention be extended to Colonel Thompson. He said:

"I rise to a question of privilege, not high privilege, but present privilege. We have present here among our number a delegate who has been a delegate to every national convention of the Republican party since its inauguration, who has voted for every president of the United States for the last sixty years and who has served with distinction in the cabinet, who is to-day 82 years of age, in full physical vigor. While Bing and I claim so much for Mr. Gladstone because he is 82, America claims more for Col. Dick Thompson of Indiana. We hope he will round his century and attend during the intervening period every convention of the Republican party."

Mr. Grish of Indiana, seconded the motion. The chairman called for the ayes and without mentioning the "noes" declared the motion carried.

There was a round of laughter at this. Colonel Thompson rose while the convention cheered. Mr. Depew went quickly down the aisle and took one of Mr. Thompson's arms.

A. C. Dawes of St. Joseph, Mo., took the other and together they escorted him to the platform.

Mr. Thompson said it made him young again to look about the convention. He was not in 83 for he was stimulated by an unfaunted Republican spirit and by the belief that that party was to rule the country for years and years to come. He had learned his Republicanism from revolutionary ancestry. They had taught him that the first principle of Republicanism was to look after the interests of the people. They were here, he said, to lay the foundation of another triumph. Mr. Thompson finished his remarks briefly with a eulogy of the McKinley bill.

The chairman said that if there was no objection he would recognize the chairman of the committee on rules to present a new petition. Chairman Dingham came forward and read a resolution providing that Grand Army veterans should be admitted to the hall and vacant seats. It was adopted unanimously.

Mr. Carter of Pennsylvania was recognized and sent to the desk a communication from Citusville, which by unanimous consent was read. It stated: "Our citizens earnestly request you to notify the people of the country through public announcement in your convention of the terrible loss of life and suffering from Johnstown and Great City and Citusville. The accounts of the convention have so engrossed public attention that there is danger that the full extent of the calamity there will not be appreciated until attention is necessarily to it in some significant way."

The letter was received without action. Then the chairman announced the regular order of business to be the report from the committee on credentials. Chairman Cogswell took the platform and stated that he was not prepared with a written report, but if the convention wished he would make a verbal report. He understood that the minority was ready to report.

Mr. Wallace of New York said he had a partial report from the minority which he sent to the clerk's desk.

Mr. Lockwood of Idaho asked some questions which brought an explanation from the chairman. When his curiosity was satisfied the chairman asked if there was objection to the reception of a verbal report from the committee. No objection was heard, and Mr. Coggswell looking in his hand a memorandum sheet, began to announce the action of the committee.

Mr. Coggswell declared to the convention and the reporters his report as follows:

MAJORITY REPORT.

"The committee on credentials considered the list of uncontested delegates and has heard twenty-four different contested cases. It recommends that the uncontested list submitted by the national committee of the temporary organization be accepted as the list of duly credited delegates and alternates except in cases to be hereafter mentioned. In the matter of contest in the Eighth Alabama district your committee find for the sitting members and recommend that they be allowed to retain their seats. The same is made in the Third and Fourth Alabama and as to the contest for delegate at large from Alabama your committee recommends that the contestants, Messrs. Nobles, Smith, Burnett and McEwen, be given seats. In the First Alabama contests the committee are in favor of the sitting members. In the contest of the Ninth the committee recommends that Messrs. Heston and Mathews be seated. As to the contest in the Sixth Kentucky they recommend that the contestants, Messrs. Mathews and Winstle, be given seats. As to the contest in Louisiana as to delegates at large your committee find in favor of the sitting members.

As to the contest in the First Louisiana district the committee finds for the contestants, Messrs. Booth and Lewis, and recommends that they be seated. As to the contest in the Second Louisiana district your committee find for the sitting members. The same finding in the Fourth Louisiana district.

In the Sixth Louisiana district the committee find for Messrs. Donato and Brough, the contestants, and recommends that they be given seats. In the Fourth district of Maryland the committee recommends that the contestants, Messrs. Strubb and Cummings, be seated. In the contest in Mississippi on the delegates at large the committee recommends, as does the national committee, that the regular delegates and contestants both be seated with the right of half a vote each. As to the Seventh Mississippi district the committee find for the sitting members.

The contest in South Carolina of delegates at large, the committee find in favor of the sitting members.

In the contest in the Fourth North Carolina district, the committee recommends that Mr. Nichols, the contestant, be seated in the place of Mr. Williamson, the sitting member. In the Sixth North Carolina district, the committee find in favor of the sitting member. In the Seventh North Carolina district, the committee recommends that Messrs. Walker, Bailey and Mott be seated with the right of two-thirds of a vote each.

Texas, in the Sixth district and in all the contests, the committee find in favor of the sitting members.

In the District of Columbia the committee find for the sitting members.

In the territory of Utah the committee recommends that the sitting members and the contestants, Messrs. Goodwin and Warren, be seated with the right of half a vote each. The member of the committee, Mr. Shallenberger of Utah, asked that it should note his dissent in the action of the committee in this last case.

I am authorized to report from the committee that if the committee shall decide if the Indian territory or Alaska is entitled to seats in this convention it will be able at any time to report on those who propose to be delegates from those respective territories. All of which is respectfully submitted.

MAJORITY OF THE COMMITTEE,
By its Chairman.

MINORITY REPORT.

The chairman then asked the chairman of the minority, Mr. Wallace, if he desired to make a verbal report. Mr. Wallace said he had no report to make, except that which he had sent to the secretary, and he asked that it be read. This was done.

The report touched only upon the disputed Alabama cases. In reference to the election of delegates at large, the minority recited from its point of view the facts in the case, substantially as follows:

The Alabama state convention was called to be held in the city of Montgomery on the 28th of April, and the state committee was called to meet on the 27th of April at noon at the office of the chairman, Colector R. A. Mosely, at the government building in the same city. A majority of the committee, twelve or thirteen members met, and after waiting for some time requested the chairman to call the committee to order.

After repeating the request several times a demand was finally made upon the chairman that the committee be called to order and proceed to transact its business. Thereupon Mr. Mosely said that the committee would adjourn until 5 o'clock and that the room where the committee met was his private room and he wanted to use it. The secretary then called the committee to order and was duly authorized to secure a hall for the holding of the convention on the following day. Temporary officers were also chosen and the convention was duly held on April 28th, and the sitting delegates were elected. The minority in view of these facts recommended that these delegates be allowed to retain their seats. It was stated that the minutes of the state convention showed that 230 out of 232 delegates were present and participated in the election of delegates. In regard to the contest in the Ninth district the minority held that the sitting delegates were chosen by the duly organized district convention, while the contestants whom the majority proposed to seat were elected at a secret meeting held in the basement of a church with closed and guarded doors.

The minority report was signed by J. M. Green, L. E. Settle, M. V. Stewart, A. Gleason, A. J. Brancsse, Dan. McCormick, David P. Lane, William G. Wallace, A. S. Bisi, W. E. Cramm, L. M. Stoup, B. Carr Wheeler, R. C. Dunn, A. E. Smith, E. A. Gage—15.

Mr. Cogswell moved that the majority report be adopted as a whole.

Chauncey I. Filley of St. Louis, whose name was greeted with some applause, rose in the body of the hall and in behalf of the Republicans of Alabama asked that the minority report be adopted. He entered into a long statement of the facts in the case, entering so much into detail that the chairman announced that his time had expired under rule 10. Mr. Filley asked unanimous consent to occupy five minutes more and it was granted amid some applause at this manifestation of firmness. When he resumed his seat there were cries of "Mr. Chairman" from all parts of the house.

The chair said he would recognize gentlemen from each side alternately and gave the floor to Mr. Massey of Delaware who sustained the majority report, stating that every proposition stated by Mr. Filley had been before the committee and had been duly considered by them, but was only one side of the case.

Mr. Knight of California said it was notorious that a collector of internal revenue and two or three United States marshals swarmed over the will of the people of Alabama. "Let this federal brigade keep their hands off," he shouted, and the hall re-echoed with applause. He hoped the minority report would be adopted. (Mr. Knight is a seconder of Mr. Blaine's nomination and the Blaine men gave him quite an ovation as he resumed his seat.)

Mr. Berdan of Illinois on the zigzag principle established by the chair, next gave the majority side of the case. In the course of his remarks he said: "And you can prove almost anything from people of that part of the country." This remark was greeted with a storm of hisses from the galleries, and especially those back of the chair, and Mr. Berdan, recognizing his mistake, added: "Perhaps I spoke too strong and I will withdraw that part of the sentence." The hissing, however, was still continued.

Mr. Cannon of Illinois said he would give notice to have the galleries cleared if hissing was resumed.

"We will vote it down," said several of the delegates.

Senator Wolcott was recognized and the convention gave him a warm welcome. He said he wanted to make a plea in the Sixth district of Kentucky. "Another case of a divide too much internal revenue." In his argument Mr. Wolcott brought up a feature of the parliamentary fight in a way that caught the convention by storm. He said: "I hold in my hand a list of 130 office holders in New Orleans. Nine-tenths of them live in states where there is a hopeless Democratic majority." The convention and the galleries gave a yell. Continuing in the discussion of federal interference in the Kentucky case Mr. Wolcott said: "The trouble in this convention comes not alone from those men, but from the two or three thousand office holders who swarm in the corridor of the hotels and haunt the delegates when they ought to be in Washington attending to their business." Another storm of applause greeted this remark, which was interrupted by a cry of "sit down." "I won't sit down," replied the silver-tongued orator from Colorado.

Mr. Earl of West Virginia replied to Mr. Wolcott, and Mr. Duffield of Michigan then spoke for the minority. He said this convention ought to nominate the next president but it would not do so if it started out by saying what the enemy ought to say.

Powell Clayton of Arkansas rose to reply to Senator Wolcott: "I respectfully submit," he said, "that when office holders leave this hall the gentlemen from Colorado must go with them." [Cheers.

Mr. Wolcott replied: "I desire to remind the gentleman from Arkansas that while I do not pay office holders to not hold it from the President of the United States but from the people of my state, but I am here, as in Washington, to represent a Republican constituency." [Cheers.

Mr. Clayton said, amid great uproar, that he had never in his life been into their nests on many occasions. He thought it an unnecessary slur to cast at men who had stood the fire of Southern democracy. [Cheers.

Mr. Depew rose. The chair enquired: "Does the gentleman from New York rise to oppose the report?"

Mr. Depew replied: "The gentleman from New York rises to sustain the report because he did not understand the gentleman from Arkansas to speak on either side of the question."

This sally provoked laughter but did not secure Mr. Depew. The chairman recognized Mr. Cannon of Utah, who sent to the clerk's desk a minority report in the Utah case, which he asked to have read. It was in favor of the sitting delegates and was seconded by Messrs. Salisbury and Murrell. Mr. Cannon made argument in favor of his report. He said that the men who were to share seats with him under the majority report had never voted the Republican ticket. The objection to his delegation was that one of its members was a Mormon. That man was he, and he would accept the burden. The Republican party fought the twin relics of barbarianism with the sword, with other intelligence. When it conquered with the sword, peace followed.

Friends of the Republican party, he said, in conclusion, it is the first time an appeal has been made to you to do something on the other side for Utah. You have had planks in your platform time and again against polygamy and the domination of the church. Now vindicate yourselves by recognizing that the end has come, for it has come. There he gave fell and the speaker resumed his seat amidst applause.

Mr. Depew was then recognized. He said he knew nothing of the merits of the question. After listening to the speeches he knew less than he did before. [Laughter.] The committee appointed by the convention had given conscientious consideration to the case and reported on them. The gentleman from Missouri, himself a constituted committee of one, had spoken for the minority. The gentleman from Colorado had spoken for a part of it and had incidentally expressed the terror in which he walked the streets of Minneapolis for fear of office holders. He thought that as more than two-thirds of the committee had recommended the report it should be adopted.

There were cries of "Question," but Mr. Miller of New York got the floor to oppose the majority report. He said it was the first time in his experience that a committee on resolutions had reported without giving one reason for its report. It represented a majority, how great? Twenty-four to twenty-three. The national committee had decided twenty-eight to twenty-one that the seats should be given to the four delegates at large in Alabama. They were not beset by the great interests of the convention. Mr. Miller at the end of his time demanded a division of the cases, and asked first for a vote on the Alabama case and on the substitute offered by Mr. Filley.

Mr. Coggswell was recognized to reply to Mr. Miller. He said the committee had waited the pleasure of the convention whether the committee had presented a verbal or written report. The gentleman from New York sat in his seat then, he should be dumb now. Mr. Miller rose to ask a question, but Mr. Coggswell refused to yield. Mr. Coggswell's voice broke with excitement as he went on with his speech and the convention was amused by his vocal gymnastics. He endorsed the recommendation of the national committee. That, less than one-third of its decisions had been reversed by this committee. In conclusion, Mr. Coggswell moved the previous question.

Massachusetts, Illinois, Maryland, West Virginia and New Jersey seconded the demand for the previous question.

Mr. Quay asked the chair to define the effect of adopting the previous question in this case.

The chairman explained that the demand would apply to the majority and the two minority reports. On the demand of the gentleman from New York the question would be divided.

Mr. Quay insisted on knowing what the effect would be on the part of the report. There were some portions to which the majority had made no written report on which they wished to move some changes. The chairman again called for the vote on the previous question. There was a chorus of ayes and a few faint noes, and amid applause the chair announced the vote carried.

The chair then announced that the first question was on the substitution report in the Alabama cases. On request of Mr. Hiscock unanimous consent was given to take a vote first on seating the uncontested delegates. The question of seating them was carried.

Then the vote was taken on the minority report. The viva voce vote left the chair and the convention in doubt, but on a division there seemed so large a majority in favor of the minority report that there were cheers from the gallery. There were many cries of "call the roll." The chairman then announced that the roll would be called. Amid great confusion the chairman then began to poll the delegations.

Alabama cast 20 votes, 5 aye, 5 nay. Then Arkansas was called and cast 18 to 2. Mr. Depew got the floor and challenged the vote of Alabama. The chairman replied slowly that there should be no technical ruling in so important a case. As he understood it every delegate seated by the national committee, was entitled to enjoy the privileges of this convention until unseated by a majority of votes. These gentlemen had not been unseated. [Applause.] But a question, serious perhaps, the chairman continued, was whether a delegate should vote in his own case. On that the chairman was most embarrassed. Mr. McKinley then quoted from rule 8 of the Fifty-first congress which provided that a member should vote on a question until excused or "unless he had personal or pecuniary" interest in it. Mr. Mills of Virginia suggested that the point of order was taken too late, other business having intervened.

The chair then said in a matter so important to the integrity of the proceedings he did not think a tecnical point of this kind should be made. Here there were calls for Ingalls to unravel the parliamentary tangle, at which Mr. Ingalls smiled.

Mr. Spooner appealed to the principle that no man could be a judge in his own case. Mr. Fassett of New York said if the position taken was correct then the proceedings of any convention could be thrown into confusion by a band of conspirators making a contest in each delegation. Mr. Austin of Alabama said he only desired justice and he would withdraw the votes of the four delegates at large. The chair said as he understood it there were six votes involved. Mr. Austin, amidst applause, said he would withdraw the whole six. The chair—"I submit to the gentleman that the delegates at large, challenged, will be entitled to vote in the contests between the district delegates, the chair understanding that there are different points involved, and the district delegates will be entitled to vote on the delegates at large. The Alabama contest will be closed and following the suggestion of the chair, the vote will be announced. When the vote of Alabama was announced Mr. Foraker got the floor and insisted that under the ruling of the chair Alabama was entitled to two more votes. But the Alabama chairman paid no attention to the point. When California was reached there were calls of "Hugg," and the convention was waiting anxiously to hear how the coast delegation would divide. There was suppressed excitement as Georgia was called, and the announcement of the vote, 1 to 23, was received with cheers. When Illinois was reached, Mr. Cullom announcing the vote, 19 to 29, said that a member of the delegation asked that the roll be called. It seemed that this member was Mr. Cannon and he insisted on his demand and the roll was called, at first every vote of "aye" was greeted with applause. The announcement of Indiana's solid negative vote was greeted with applause. When Louisiana was called Governor Kellogg wanted to know if he could cast the vote of a delegate at large, who had left the hall sick and whose alternate had not been able to procure a ticket.

The chair decided that he could not. Mr. Kellogg asked that the delegation be polled. The point was made against one vote that the alternate was absent but Governor Kellogg held that any alternate at large could vote in the place of any delegate at large. The chair sustained the point.

When New Jersey was reached there was a lively scene. The colored alternate Murrell, who made trouble two days ago and went before the national committee for recognition as the alternate for Hon. John I. Blair, jumped upon his feet and demanded that the roll call be called and that he be permitted to vote. General Sewell protested saying that according to the custom of New Jersey the delegation had chosen the alternate for John I. Blair.

Mr. De Young of the national committee insisted that the roll call of the convention showed that Murrell was entitled to vote, but the examination of the roll showed that by some hocus pocus the action of the national committee had been reversed by the printer and another name appeared in the place of Mr. Murrell's. So the colored delegate retired.

John A. Sneider of New York had a point to make against one vote in that delegation, but Mr. Fassett explained it away. When a North Carolina delegate demanded the call of the roll the convention was in no temper for further delay and cried "no, no," but the delegate insisted and the roll was called.

In the early part of the evening it was noticed that most of the cheers and hisses came from one particular part of the galleries back of the chair. As the night advanced the regularity with which handclapping and stamping of the feet were indulged in at every development favorable to the Blaine interests indicated that these demonstrations proceeded from a band of organized claquers. The Ohio vote was greeted with cheering, but when Senator Quay, standing in front of the platform, announced the 51 ayes of the Pennsylvania delegation there was cheering and applause thrice repeated. When the roll call been nearly completed, exactly at the hour of 12 the electric lights all but one in the circuit went out leaving the vast hall with 12,000 people

(CONTINUED ON FIFTH PAGE.)

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TODAY

The National Republican Convention Met Yesterday.

MOTIONS FOR BOOT-SUITS

Charges That the Blaine Men Will Delay Action.

WINKLEY THE CARAVAN.

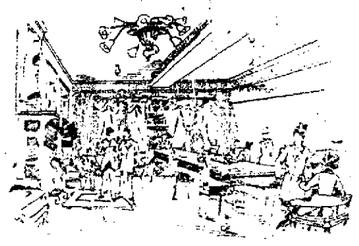
The Committee on Credentials May Not Report Till the Latter End of the Week—The Harrison Men are Fighting on the Defensive—An Attempt to Work Up a Dark Horse Boom for Senator Allison—Interviews With Prominent Politicians of Both Factions—Rain Acts as a Damper to the Enthusiasm—An Immense Mass Meeting in Convention Hall—An Altercation Between Leaders—Convention Notes.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 7.—It was fitting perhaps that the patriotic airs of "Columbia," "My Country 'Tis of Thee" and "Star Spangled Banner" should be the prelude to the opening of a national convention and scarcely had the last echo after this inspiring melody died away when Chairman Clarkson, of the National committee rapped the tenth national Republican convention to order.

Prayer was offered by Rev. William Busk, chancellor of the University of Dakota, of Mitchell, S. D., who prayed that the deliberations of the convention might be free from partisanship to the end that the great good of the nation might be subserved. "Preserve, oh Lord," said he, in conclusion, "the nation that is loyal to the land, to the principles of the word."

Hon. Michael DeYoung of California, one of the secretaries of the National committee, read the official call of the convention and five minutes were consumed in this proceeding. "Gentlemen of the convention," said Chairman Clarkson, "I am instructed by the National committee to nominate for your temporary chairman the Hon. J. Sloat Fassett of New York." (Applause.)

There was a moment of hurrah while everybody awaited the action that would be taken by the Harrison men in opposition to Mr. Fassett's selection. This anticipated contest did not take place. No one was



NATIONAL COMMITTEE HEADQUARTERS IN THE WEST HOTEL.

placed in nomination in opposition to Mr. Fasset and when the question was submitted there was not an opposition vote to Mr. Fassett's election.

"Your temporary chairman, gentlemen," was the brief introduction with which Mr. Clarkson presented Mr. Fassett to the convention. The expected Blaine demonstration was forthcoming when Mr. Fassett advanced to the front. One prolonged cheer resounded through the hall and the galleries and the Blaine delegates arose as a man to salute their chairman.

Chairman Fassett's speech was received with enthusiasm by the Blaine men and occasional manifestations of approval by the Harrison delegates. His allusion to reciprocity and the declaration that all good Republicans agreed that the party was greater than any one man and that the loyal cream of all was party success provoked demonstrations of approval. The promise that preliminary arrangements of the convention could be in the right way and in the right spirit was well received but the height of the enthusiasm was reached when he said that when the convention ended all rivalry would be ended, when the nomination should be made there would be but one choice and he would be the nominee of this convention, but one purpose and that his election. "All our candidates are strong men," said he, "some may be stronger than others [laughter] but our duty is to select the strongest." (Applause. It was evident that the speaker was gradually approaching an allusion to James G. Blaine and every individual in the vast audience of 10,000 people breathlessly awaited this allusion and the demonstration that would follow. It came in the following sentence:

"Our party has furnished Lincoln, Seward, Grant. These men are great; these men will always remain great because of their growth in the line of devotion to the Republican doctrine and Republican principles.

"Garfield (applause), Harrison and Blaine are all great Republicans." The words "Harrison and Blaine" were mentioned so rapidly that the friends of the two candidates did not have the opportunity to cheer for their candidates. But the Blaine men got the most of the occasion, and for three minutes the delegates waved their hats and handkerchiefs, and lustily cheered the great leader. Another scene came when Chairman Fassett praised the work of the last Congress "under the iron will and strong arm of Thomas B. Reed." Almost equal to the ovation to Blaine was the enthusiasm inspired by this reference to the great Republican parliamentarian. The ex-speaker was seated far in the rear on the speakers' stand and was invisible to most of the audience. Someone started the cry of "Reed!" "Reed!" and it was instantly taken up by the delegates to the gallery. The building rang with the popular demand for the appearance of the man from Maine. But Reed displayed all his customary modesty, and it was not until the chairman of the convention turned and beckoned commandingly to him that he finally arose from his seat. At the first sign of the distinguished son of Maine, arose every delegate and every visitor cheered to do him homage, and long after he had resumed his seat the cheering continued.

Of course the speech of the Republican leader of the house of representatives was well received. His allusions to the aggressiveness of the Democratic party, particularly excited the hilarity of the convention and uproarious applause punctuated nearly every sentence of his eloquent speech. His closing sentence referred to a bright future which is to give to every citizen of the United States liberty of thought and action. (Tremendous applause. Wealth and prosperity are noble, but human liberty is magnificent." (Renewed applause.

The following officers were then announced, having been selected by the national committee:

Secretaries—Charles W. Townson of Minnesota, Carson Lake of New York, Geo. Lee of California, Joseph T. Brown of Pennsylvania, V. P. Brownlow of Tennessee, V. M. Allinduaret of Ohio, Albert Clark of Massachusetts.

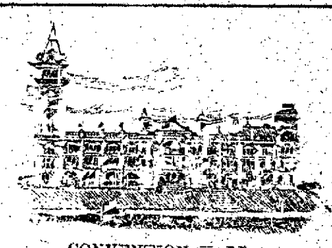
Assistant Secretaries—Theo. Simmons of Colorado, Philip F. Caubrenman of Delaware, Aaron Bradshaw of District of Columbia, Charles Hopkins of Ohio, J. W. Monroe of Maryland, Charles S. Morris of Kentucky, J. W. Dennen of Alabama, James Blaine Wiley of Montana, M. V. McAllister of Mississippi, Otto Cramm of Wyoming. Reading Clerks—Charles F. Haney of Minnesota, James E. Stone of Michigan, H. S. Oliver of North Dakota, Charles Curtis of Wisconsin, Charles Partridge of Illinois, Thomas B. Mills of Wisconsin, W. E. Riley of Kentucky. Official Stenographers—Theodore O. Rose of New York, James S. Burke of Pennsylvania.

These temporary officers were selected by acclamation and it was ordered that until permanent organization should be effected the convention should be governed by the rules of the last preceding Republican convention.

Ex-Senator W. J. Sewell of New Jersey, offered the following: Resolved, the call of states and territories be called and that the chairman of each delegation announce the names of the persons selected to serve on the committees as follows: Permanent organization, rules and order of business, credentials and resolutions. The resolution was adopted and the roll call of states began. The members of the Alabama delegation said that the contests had just been settled and he asked that the state be passed until the delegates could hold a conference. This was agreed to and then each state as it was called announced through its chairman the members it had chosen for serving on the committees. When the name of Kansas was called and ex-Senator Ingalls made his report as chairman of delegation he was heartily applauded. An ovation equally flattering greeted Hon. William Warner, past commander in chief of the G. A. R., when he presented the report of the Missouri delegation, and Governor McKinley when he submitted the Ohio report. The announcement of ex-Governor

WILLIAM M'KINLEY.

Foraker as Ohio's member of the committee on resolutions also received hearty approval. Senator Quay of Pennsylvania, ex-Senator Mahone of Virginia, ex-Senator Spooner of Wisconsin, were also received with enthusiasm. Immediately after the call of states and the announcement of the members of the various committees the convention adjourned until 11 o'clock to-morrow.



CONVENTION HALL.

The hall in which the convention is held is square. On the front of the vast gallery hang decorative shields made of American tin, each three feet high and two feet wide. Fourteen stars repose in each upper left hand corner, and in flutes of red white and blue rest the letters that form the name of each state. The pillars have been painted in old gold and blue, a red streak shimmering through each. Just in the center of the hall sit the 900 delegates. North of these sit the alternates. To the right and left of the platform room is left for the 600 newspaper men in attendance. The building is situated on the west bank of the Mississippi and stands on a slight elevation. Twenty entrances lead into the building. There are seats for 11,200 and standing room for 2000 more. Each delegate is entitled to four tickets, each alternate to one, each national committeeman to forty and the local press to 350. This leaves nearly 6000 seats daily for the 250,000 visitors in attendance.

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

The committee on resolutions met immediately after the adjournment and elected J. B. Foraker of Ohio chairman and George W. Thompson of Minnesota secretary. The committee after a few minutes session took a recess until this evening. Chairman Foraker this afternoon appointed the following subcommittees: Tariff—W. B. Oliver of Pennsylvania, S. B. Gear of Iowa, J. Bourne, jr., of Oregon, O. B. Pierce of New Hampshire, George Denny, jr., of Kentucky.

Silver—Lucius Fairchild of Wisconsin, F. G. Jones of Nevada, J. Cannon of Illinois, C. Q. A. Bracsett of Massachusetts, F. M. Teller of Colorado.

Elections—Newton Booker of Tennessee, O. H. Platt of Connecticut, Edmund Waddill of Virginia, A. S. Fowler of Arkansas, Charles Austin of Michigan.

Foreign Relations—Geo. A. Knight of California, C. F. Lapham of Maine, J. A. Hutchinson of West Virginia, Edmund O'Connor of New York, W. B. Heyburn of Idaho.

Miscellaneous—O. E. Leonard of Kansas, James F. Wilson of Delaware, C. F. Griffin of Indiana, Frank G. Harris of Rhode Island, Edward C. Erickson of South Dakota.

Blaine Resigns.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—Secretary Blaine resigned the portfolio of the state department shortly before 2 o'clock to-day.

At that hour Mr. Pender, private secretary to Secretary Blaine, with Mr. Blaine's resignation in his pocket, came into the room of Private-secretary Halford at the executive mansion and handed him a communication enclosed in an official envelope of the department of state. Mr. Halford, immediately without knowing its contents, took it in to the president's room adjoining and handed it to President Harrison who was sitting at his desk. He opened it, read the contents which were in the handwriting of Mr. Blaine, written on the official paper in the department of state. The president did not in either word or action express any surprise but handed the letter to Private-secretary Halford, who then for the first time was made aware of its significant import. It was then a few minutes of 2 o'clock, the hour the president receives visitors in the east room. He descended the private stairs of the executive mansion and came into the east room where he spoke to the handsome 200 people who had assembled there. He did not show the least nervousness or appear as if anything had occurred. After the reception in the east room, the president went to lunch, as is his invariable custom.

About 2:30 o'clock the president went to his desk again and having up a sheet of official paper headed "Executive Mansion" indited a reply accepting Mr. Blaine's resignation as secretary of state. The letter was handed to Mr. Blaine in person at his residence on La Fayette square by Mr. Halford. It was then about 3:45 o'clock. The exact of the letters is as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 4, 1892.

To the President:

I respectfully beg leave to submit my resignation of the office of secretary of state of the United States, to which I was appointed by you on the 5th of March, 1889.

The condition of the public business in the department of state justifies me in requesting my resignation may be accepted immediately. I have the honor to be very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,
JAMES G. BLAINE.

RESIGNATION ACCEPTED.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 4, 1892.

To the Secretary of State:

Your letter of this date tendering your resignation of the office of secretary of state of the United States has been received. The terms in which you state your desire are such as to leave me no choice but to accede to your wishes at once. Your resignation is therefore accepted. Very respectfully yours,

BENJAMIN HARRISON.

To Hon. James G. Blaine.

Republican Victory.

PORTLAND, Ore., June 7.—Oregon has gone Republican with the possible exception of attorney-general. Both congressmen have large majorities. This being the first year of the Australian ballot system in this state, the count is tedious and slow. On account of local issues Multnomah county, which includes Portland, will probably elect a mixed ticket, but the straight Republicans claim a majority of offices.

FULLER RETURNS.

Incomplete returns from six counties out of sixteen in the Second Congressional district give Moss (Republican) 2,726 plurality. This will probably be increased. In the First district, eleven counties out of sixteen gives Berman (Republican) 2,306. This plurality will probably be increased by 500. About one half the vote of the state has been counted. Moore for supreme judge has 3750 plurality from sixteen counties out of thirty-one. Webster, (Rep.) for attorney-general has 200 majority. The Republicans control the legislature by twenty majority.

Oregon Election.

PORTLAND, Ore., June 8.—Oregon votes to-day for a congressman at large, supreme judge and attorney general. The Republican candidates are: Congressman Binger Hermann and W. R. Ellis for congress, Frank A. Moore, for supreme judge and Judge Stone K. Webster for attorney general. The Democrats have named R. M. Veirs and C. E. Sayer for congress, A. L. Bennett for supreme judge and George Chamberlain, for attorney general. In the election of 1890 Congressman

CONGRESSMAN HERMANN.

Hermann ran against R. M. Miller. Out of a total vote of 73,925 Hermann's plurality was 9993. At the last presidential election Harrison's plurality was 6703. The present governor of the state is Sylvester Pennoyer, a Democrat, whose term expires in January, 1893. This is the first election under the new congressional apportionment and Oregon elects two congressmen.

A Denver Suicide.

DENVER, June 7.—Mrs. J. Ernest Waters the wife of J. Ernest Waters, one of the wealthiest mining men in Colorado, committed suicide to-night at her home on Sixteenth and Vine streets, by taking two ounces of carbolic acid. Domestic difficulties are said to be the cause.

A Cyclone at McCook.

McCOOK, Neb., June 6.—A well-defined cyclone struck this city about 4 o'clock, coming from the southwest out of a clear sky. The wind had been blowing hard all day and there were ugly black clouds in the north and northeast. The first warning that was had of it was when it struck at the foot of Main avenue. The streets were full of people and vehicles. It passed up Main avenue about a block and passed out to the northeast. It seems not to have reached full force until it struck the Congregational church, a frame structure on Madison street, which was completely demolished. Rev. W. C. Stevenson and about forty of the teachers and pupils were in the church at the time. None were killed, though the following were injured: Rev. W. C. Stevenson, seriously injured on the head and hip; Ruth Creswell, bruised about the spine; May Creswell, leg and arm broken; Jennie McAlpine, bruised about the head and face cut; Harry Crumpacker, injured on the head and hip; Maud McMillen, slightly injured; Mabel Perry, arm and leg injured.

Others were more or less injured but not seriously. Many out-buildings, chimneys and porches were torn down and scattered about the streets. Wagons were upset and a number of teams ran away, causing consternation and confusion.

A Woman Drowned.

DELTA, Colo., June 6.—News has just been received here of the drowning of Mrs. George Fawcett, wife of a pioneer fruit grower of Peoria, in this county, yesterday, in the Gunnison river near Peoria. She fell from a ferry while crossing the stream.

Compulsory Education.

DENVER, Colorado, May 28, 1892.

To the Directors of the School Boards of the State of Colorado:

Your attention is respectfully called to a law adopted by the General Assembly in 1889, entitled:

"An Act to Secure to Children the Benefits of Elementary Education."

This law forbids the employment of children under fourteen years of age, who have not attended school at least twelve weeks in each year. Penalties are provided for the punishment of employers and parents who violate its provisions.

It also provides that school directors shall prosecute any offense occurring under the act.

The full text of this law may be found in the Session Laws of 1889, and the school laws of the state published in 1891, copies of which have been sent to the directors in all districts.

It is desired to secure co-operation in an effort to promote education, which is increasing to an alarming extent in this state. Fully believing that you were chosen to the high position you hold because of the interest you take in the welfare of children, it is hoped that calling your attention to the law will be sufficient to secure its strict enforcement in your respective districts.

Respectfully yours,
LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE
Of the Denver Trades and Labor Assembly.

FIRE AND WATER.

A Terrible Conflagration Plays Havoc in Oil City, Pa.

ONE HUNDRED LIVES LOST.

People Drowned by Floods—Suffocated by Gas—Scalded by Burning Oil—Many Families Homeless—Measures for Relief.

OIL CITY, Pa., June 6.—Never before in the history of Oil City and the oil country has been such a disaster, excitement and turmoil as this city is now witnessing.

At 2:45 o'clock yesterday morning the city and country for miles around was startled by two explosions occurring almost simultaneously. Few of the spectators who were watching the flood when the explosion occurred and escaped, can give a good idea of what happened. All agree that there was a terrific explosion and that the whole air was filled with flames. This was quickly followed by two other explosions. Men thought that the oil had broken loose in earth and their thought was not a violent travesty. Three gasoline tanks had exploded, almost at the same time. The oil in the creek blazed up. The gas in the air burst into a roaring flame. The water, land and air were all literally ablaze. Men, women and children were knocked prostrate and many never arose. Some who did found themselves in a lake of flames. The multitude fled with screams of anguish for the high ground. In the rush many of the weak were trampled upon and badly injured. Some were hurt by horses, others ran and leaped into the water and were drowned. The flames in the air quickly burned out, but they left huge volumes of black smoke across the face of the heavens beneath which roared the fierce flames of the burning oil upon the water.

The many submerged houses along the creek bottom were soon in flames and the silent fire of blazing gas was succeeded by the crackling flames of burning homes. In many of those houses the people were confined. They could not escape for the fire. Within the sight of thousands who heard their piteous screams they burned to death or leaped into the river and there perished by both flood and fire. Such a combined scene of destruction by two terrible elements was seldom before witnessed upon this earth. It is marvelous that from the valley of death any were saved alive.

The Situation at Oil City.

OIL CITY, Pa., June 6.—The situation on the west side appears more assuring to-night. A careful investigation was made to-day, resulting in the knowledge that not more than half of the houses in this district are entirely uninjured. The fire swept the upper portion of the ward literally off of the face of the earth, and then through some freak of the elements has skipped 200 yards or more in extent, and caught again in the works and yards of the United Lumber and Coal company, destroying them completely. Some of the families who so hurriedly left their homes yesterday at the approach of danger and spent last night on the hills, returned to-day and in a few instances business was resumed in the little stores that had been left to the merciless sweeping fire. But three persons are known to have been killed in this district. They were John Reinbold, John Dougherty and William Miller. Five, however, were so seriously burned that it is feared they will die. They are August Brusse, his three sisters and Mary Fessmore.

Seventy Dead at Oil City.

HARRISBURG, Pa., June 6.—Adjutant-General Green and to-night received the following telegram from General Wiley:

"OIL CITY, PA., June 6.

"Seventy dead here. Undoubtedly hundred loss. Three hundred houses destroyed here. Titusville in about the same or a worse fix. We need money badly. Don't send supplies, we can buy with money just what we need. Companies D and K are acting as deputy sheriffs and policemen. Would like permission to order them under arms for a day or two. Don't like them in uniform without being under arms. Answer quick here."

After a consultation with Governor Pattison a telegram was sent General Wiley instructing him to place the companies on duty under arms.

Erie, Pa., Swept by a Flood.

ERIE, Pa., June 6.—Last evening Clark's mill dam at Union City burst and a wall of water swept through the town, carrying many houses from their foundations, and while many persons were burned, none lost their lives. Hundreds of horses and cattle were drowned. The damage will reach not less than $100,000. The towns of Garland, Pittsfield, Columbus and many other places are under water. At Pittsfield the operator stayed at his post and worked the instruments with the water three feet deep in the office and the building surrounded by debris and roaring floods.

Aid to the Sufferers.

PITTSBURG, June 6.—As a result of Mayor Gourley's appeal to the citizens of Oil City and Titusville, a large number of citizens responded. A relief committee was appointed and placed in charge. Donations of funds and clothes and provisions were very liberal, and this evening a loaded train in charge of the committee started for Oil City. All of the Pittsburg daily newspapers have headed funds with generous donations to which the public are rapidly adding. Already a handsome fund has accumulated.

BURNING OF CREEDE.

The Central Part of the Great Silver Camp Destroyed by Fire.

Early Sunday morning a fire totally destroyed the central part of Creede. The town is divided in three parts, the upper being in the canon, the central occupying a triangular space at its lower end, and the lower part being located in a still wider part of the valley below. It was the second of these, commonly known as Jimtown, which suffered, the fire starting in the corner formed by the forking of the single street that comes through the canon. The first public news of the event here was received from the appearance of a special edition which the Denver Times with considerable enterprise sent out through the state.

At a few minutes before 6 o'clock the people sleeping in stores and offices in the business part of the camp were awakened by an alarm of fire, a pistol shot and the shouting of A. A. Adney. It was the alarm which hundreds had been expecting to awaken them all night ever since the town was built.

It awakened them instantly, and dozens of half-dressed men tumbled out of buildings onto Main and Cliff streets to find the white painted two-story building, commonly known as the "Flat-Iron Block," and located at the junction of the two principal streets of the camp, enveloped in smoke. In a few seconds flames broke out in the roof and soon the whole block was ablaze. A few frantic efforts were made to get at the fire before the flames broke out, but they were of no avail, and it was soon apparent that no power could save the business portion of the camp. There was no wind, but the frame buildings built without thought of protection burned like tinder. Gradually the flames spread from building to building, crossed the street, catching everything combustible in the way, and consuming all.

The scene at this time was one of the wildest excitement. Merchants who had residences on the hills tumbled out and prepared to save what they could.

All saw that destruction was inevitable, and did all they could to save the goods, leaving the building to their certain fate. Teams and wagons were gotten out as rapidly as possible. Merchants got out what stocks of goods they could and hurried off to the unbuilded tracts in the school lands or upon the hillsides.

The heat became unbearable, and little could be done by the salvage corps. Creede avenue and Cliff street were soon a mass of flames and the smoke and heat made it impossible to save much.

The lawless element made a raid on the saloons, robbing them of quantities of liquors. Men who had entered buildings were in most cases glad to escape with one arm full, full of papers of goods. Office men attempted to save only valuable papers, and in many cases all it was possible to do was to see that the safe doors were closed and hasten to the hills above the town to watch the destruction go on.

A strong fight was made to save the Brainard & Beebee hotel at the upper end of the gulch. This was accomplished by tearing out a few shacks. To the south the flames leaped Wall street and caught Hoover's livery stables, spreading rapidly to the house and Reynold's bank. On the school section the buildings are more scattered and the fire died of lack of fuel at the line of Second street. By 8 o'clock the fire had spent its fury and was all out in two hours, wiping out the entire town of Jimtown.

Upper Creede and the stretch of shanties lying between are unscorched and the sparsely settled school section also.

The heat was so intense that a row of buildings on the hill more than 300 feet away from the business center and separated by the railroad track took fire and burned out the Hillside hotel, Good's restaurant, the Methodist church, Dietrick & Mitchell's building, the Denver and Rio Grande bunk cars, and platform and stopped in time to save the Johnson, Glidden & Woods building on the north, and the Miller Marvin, and a dozen other lumber yards to the south.

Between the Brainard & Beebee hotel, on North Second street, on the school section on the south, the bluffs on the east and the second bench of the hill on the west, all is a total and complete ruin. Not a frame nor mark of a building remains. Beyond heaps of burned hardware, rolls of corrugated iron and the ashes and debris of $1,000,000 worth of buildings and goods.

Willow creek bottom is as bare of buildings as it was a year ago before the great Creede excitement broke out. The losses fall heaviest on individuals.

Insurance rates have been 10 per cent., and property owners have in most cases refused to insure. On the other hand, insurance companies have been wary, and agents have had hard work getting risks accepted. No later than yesterday the representative of a company which had many thousands written on the camp, came here to cancel all, but the agent called him out of it and he left. Before he reached Denver on his return trip his risks were all in flames.

Many merchants lose all and to some of them the blow is heavy, since all they had on earth was represented in the tinder-box that flashed this morning. The Denver and Rio Grande railroad escapes with little loss. Fifty freight cars were on the side tracks when the fire broke out.

A precaution of Superintendent Lydon is to have all the cars coupled together at night and a switch engine kept constantly steamed up. All that was necessary was to run the cars off as soon as the alarm was sounded. The ties of the track were burned to some extent, but trains were running by noon. All freight and express matter with the books and papers were saved. The new station at South Creede was opened, telegraph wires put in and there has been no delay in the great amount of telegraph business which has grown out of the fire.

No Lives Lost at Creede.

CREEDE, Colo., June 6.—The search for bodies of persons supposed to have been lost in yesterday's fire was completed to-day and no life is found to be lost. The rebuilding of Jimtown will not take tangible shape until the insurance on the property is adjusted. When rebuilt the town will probably be provided with proper streets and alleys. Ex-Governor Adams arrived here to-day and will rebuild his hardware and grocery house on the old site. Banigan & Watrous will do the same. The loss by yesterday's fire is still estimated at $1,000,000.

PARVACASTORE.

A Splendid Specimen of Tellurium on Exhibition at Cripple Creek.

Special to THE GAZETTE.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Colo., June 6.—A magnificent specimen of tellurium ore just extracted from the Pharmacist was on exhibition to-day. This fragment weighed upwards of 350 pounds, and is one of the finest yet seen in the camp. Four hundred sacks of ore were shipped to Denver this morning from this mine.

A Blizzard at Cheyenne.

CHEYENNE, June 6.—A storm having all the ear marks of a midwinter blizzard, has been raging here all day. A blinding snow is falling. The wind is piling it in great drifts. The snow is now eight inches on a level. Traffic has been suspended all day. The storm is general throughout the state and will cause a severe loss to cattle and sheep herders. Grass, grain and all vegetation is practically destroyed. It is feared there will be loss of life in the mountains.

THE GOLD CAMP.

AFTER FOUR YEARS THE GAZETTE MAKES A REVISIT.

The New Toll Road Over Hayden Divide—Opening of the Clarendon Hotel With a Ball and Banquet—Mr. Roudebush Talks of the Camp.

The last week in January of the present year the first regular attache of THE GAZETTE who had ever visited Cripple Creek gold camp to report upon it inspected the place. All right minded persons at that time were agreed that if there was no basis for the reported big camp and for the town boom then the quicker it was understood the better it would be for all parties, no matter whose toes were trodden on. At that time no mining experts in whom heavy capitalists had faith had ever reported on the camp so that the public could know their reports, and in fact many of the experienced mining men had come away declaring that they were puzzled. Very few would commit themselves either by securing properties or making reports. On the way into camp no one could be seen coming out, but wagons filled with empty beer bottles were quite common, in the town the people were far from being miners, knew very little of the mines and seemed to care less. What was known as the real estate boom was just over, when prices had advanced in a few days from $25 and $50 a lot to $250 to $500 and people were building temporary houses. It was not at all uncommon to hear men declare that they intended to sell out in the spring when the "tenderfeet" got in and they joked each other about putting up houses that the ranchmen would use for fences in time. A trip through the hills showed a few prospect holes, not one of them in a hundred feet, and they were being worked in the most primitive way. It was evident on the face that there was no money in the camp, or at least very little being used for development. THE GAZETTE at that time printed two articles that were not in the usual effusive boom style that seemed to be expected in every Colorado newspaper that spoke of the camp. It told the truth as it appeared on the face. While expressing the hope that there was untold millions of gold in El Paso county, the paper urged and demanded that the people stop their real estate booming and put money into developing the mines; that if individuals did not have money enough to develop their claims then sell out at a reasonable figure to those who could, or form stock companies and sell stock for development purposes. Whether the article did any good or not is not for this paper to say, but what is recommended has been followed almost to the letter. Many persons in this city thought the paper had gone wrong in taking such a course, but the people at Cripple Creek had no such feeling for they knew the truth had been told.

During the past week the same representative of this paper again visited the camp and it is a great satisfaction for him to record his feelings of surprise and pleasure at the work that has been accomplished in Cripple Creek camp in four months. Instead of beer bottles one meets ore coming out now in respectable quantities, the streets are filled with miners and mining men who talk of mines and not of town lots, and the prosperous capitalist is there. So is his money, as evidenced by the machinery at the mines and the strong miners in the hills. Cripple Creek is a camp, and a big camp in so far as its town goes, and men competent to judge declare that the mines are not far in the rear. The town has a more substantial and prosperous look and is as large as its more famous contemporary, Creede.

The paper's representative left over the Midland Wednesday, and after a pleasant ride reached Royston (formerly Hayden Divide) about 4 o'clock. This is now the principal point for passengers to transfer to the goldfields. The new town is rapidly taking shape and some good buildings are being erected. The Hunsley stages, now the Atherton stage line and managed by Mr. Frank Atherton, start from this point, having been transferred from Florissant last Sunday. Too many persons have used this company's stages to need any particular mention. The Concord stages are there, and the Pike's Peak wagons sufficient to carry the entire travel into camp. They make the run to Cripple Creek in three hours. The route is over the new toll road, and the ride is a delightful one. The scenery is wild and rugged and as picturesque as can be found in the state. This road is new now and soft in places, but will soon be the best into the camp as the soil is naturally hard. A change of horses is made at the new town of Midland, which is located at a point where Oil creek empties into Four Mile creek. The new town has several houses and gives good promise. The steam drill with which prospecting for minerals is being done is at work near the town and attracts much attention.

The arrival at Cripple Creek was made at 5:30 o'clock and the six-horse coach dashed up to the new Clarendon hotel in good style. The hotel is in the upper part of the Hayden Placer company's land, and built by that enterprising company. It is a splendid hotel for a town not yet six months old and as yet without a form of government. The Clarendon is built of frame, two stories in height and contains nearly one hundred rooms. Its arrangement is very complete and the interior finish of the building is tasteful. Mr. J. H. Wolfe, who made such a success of the Continental hotel, is the manager, and seems to be in a fair way to a greater success with his new enterprise. His table is excellent, every delicacy that can be obtained in Colorado Springs and Denver markets being on the bill of fare. The service at the hotel is first-class. Mr. Wolfe spent $16,000 in furnishing the house, and it is both rich and tasteful. In fact one can live at the Clarendon in as much luxury and comfort as at any resort hotel in Colorado. It is startling to drive into the wilderness and find such a place as the Clarendon. Perhaps the best feature of the hotel is its situation, being in a part of the settlement removed from saloons and gambling houses.

Wednesday evening occurred the official opening of the house, which was celebrated by a grand banquet and ball. Mr. Wolfe had spared neither trouble nor money in having the arrangements complete. The house was profusely decorated with flowers, vines and potted plants, Mr. William Clark of this city having charge of the decorations. The bill for flowers for the evening reached the pretty figure of $300. The banquet was served at 7 o'clock and was a most elaborate affair. About one hundred guests participated, and each was given a handsome menu card. During the dinner an excellent orchestra furnished music.

After the banquet a ball was given in the large office and reception room and was a very pretty affair. The hotel was full of ladies from Colorado Springs, Pueblo and Denver and many of the residents came in. It was startling to find such an entertainment in the heart of the mountains that was a wilderness nine months ago, and with ladies and gentlemen in full evening dress.

The camp is settling down to business in good earnest. From a cluster of frame houses in February last it has grown into a town of four or five thousand people. The streets have filled in with houses and nearly all are occupied. It has become a typical mining camp and in the lower part are nightly and daily enacted the scenes that are so familiar in frontier and mining towns. Electric lights illumine the place and places of doubtful amusement never close their doors. It is "day all day in the day time and there is no night in Cripple Creek." The miners line the bars in the day and the saloons at night. It is safe to estimate that there are 8000 people in the district, some 5000 in the town and as many more in the hills. If no serious drawback occurs there will be double that number by September. To most persons the upper part of the town is the most attractive if they propose making a stay in camp. The Hayden Placer company which owns it is doing everything to make it attractive. The drainage is such that there will be no difficulty in keeping it clean and healthful, and the improvements being put in are substantial. Next to the Clarendon hotel Mr. Wolfe has broken ground for his opera house. This will be 125 feet long by 50 wide, the lower part being an opera house that will seat 800 people. The upper part will connect with the hotel and will give eighty more sleeping rooms. Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Frisbee are building three very substantial business houses near the hotel, to cost $5,000, and will soon start a fourth. The part of the settlement known as Cripple Creek will soon have its own town officers and be in fine shape for residence or business.

There is no disputing the fact that Fremont is in a bad shape from lack of a city government. The people are crowded in there, and not the least attention is paid to sanitation, so that the streets and alleys are filthy. However, Mr. Geo. Carr, who was contesting the election of city officers, has shown his good faith by withdrawing, and Fremont will also soon have its municipal government. The license from the saloons will put plenty of cash into the treasury, and the town can be put into good shape in a short time. For immediate relief the citizens have appointed a board of health which will get authority from the board of county commissioners, and do some cleaning up. The report that has gone out to the effect that there have been a large number of deaths in camp is not true. There have been several deaths, but in most cases it is from diphtheria and is among the children. Such stories as that seven men died in one day are emphatically denied. Dr. Whiting says there is a great deal of sickness in the form of a light fever, which he terms "camp" fever. It lasts but a day or two and yields readily to treatment. The patient is seldom compelled to take to bed.

Above mention was made of the different character of people now in the camp from last February. As stated their appearance is more of the mining class. At that time there was not a mining office in the town and it was hard to find a specimen piece of ore. Now it is entirely different, and one hears constantly of "properties" and "stocks." In and about the hotels are found men of wealth who have come to the camp and invested and who are developing their properties. Among those can be mentioned R. D. and Chas. Roudebush and Colonel Cheney of New York, Colonel Comstock, E. C. Betts, Judge Jones of Leadville, Judge Kerr of Pueblo and others. Last week Mr. D. H. Moffat of Denver spent three days in camp, and others equally well known are coming and going constantly. The name of Roudebush is familiar in every mining camp in the west and was particularly well known in this city in the Leadville days during the Robert E. Lee litigation. Mr. Chas. Roudebush gave the following interview to THE GAZETTE representative:

"Mr. Roudebush, what do you really think of the camp?"

"I think a good deal of it. I think my time is somewhat valuable, and yet I have settled right down here to work my properties."

"Will there be many more shipping mines?"

"I believe there will be thirty regular shipping mines in the next sixty days, and they will not be confined to any one section. The miners belt is very large."

"What will be the output of the camp for the year?"

"I would not like to give figures, but it will be the largest output of gold ever made in the state."

"Did you hear Mr. Moffat express an opinion?"

"No, but you can imagine what his opinion is when I tell you he now owns four properties in the camp, and is negotiating for the fifth. For some of them he has paid well, too."

The above is but a specimen of what is heard on every hand, a expressing the greatest faith. THE GAZETTE representative was not familiar with mining and could only judge from external appearances, but it is really wonderful how much work has been done on the hills in the past four months. Two days were spent in riding over the camp, but the particulars of this part of the visit must be reserved for another day. He was unfortunate in not being able to get in to many of the mines, not having provided himself with written orders from the owners. It does not seem to be much of a habit with the foremen or managers of the mines on Bull mountain to remain around their workings to any great extent. Out of five well known properties visited there was not a "boss" in sight and the workmen were dumb to the most earnest importunities. Some of these mines are guarded as if there were $5 gold pieces at the bottom.

The mines show work, however, and stacked up about them is the ore. That which it is thought will not pay to ship now is put aside until the day of reduction works and railroads when the best is sacked and is being shipped. At the D. V. a ton of ore is mined and some twelve tons are sent out daily. At the Pharmacist there are about one hundred sacks stacked for shipment and nearly half that many at the Orphan Boy. It is at the Anaconda however, where the most interesting mining is seen.

Squaw Gulch is rapidly coming to the front, and the town of Barry is nearly as large as Fremont was in December last. But there is too much of interest to be noted at Cripple Creek camp for one article. The able bodied men in El Paso county who have not seen the camp are growing scarce, and will soon be considered ignorant of their surroundings.

Quite a large number of persons came down to town yesterday, but as many were met going in. A heavy snow storm set in about 10 o'clock yesterday morning and by evening was three inches deep at Royston, but will not last many hours at this season of the year.

Cripple Creek's New Church.

Cripple Creek has now a regularly organized Congregational church, free from debt, with a pastor and nineteen members. The church is the result of the labors of Rev. Horace Sanderson and was organized Sunday by Rev. James B. Gregg of this city, Rev. C. M. Sauncers of Denver and Rev. Horace Sanderson. It will occupy for the present the well known "Whosoever Will" tent on the hill between the towns of Fremont and Cripple Creek.

The pastor of the church will be Rev. E. M. Lyman who has just graduated from the Chicago Theological seminary and who comes with his bride to take up Mr. Sanderson's work where he left off. The church starts under the most favorable auspices and will not lack for support from the camp.

The summer school has secured Leonard F. Parker, M. A., of Iowa college, distinguished as a teacher of history, for a course of lectures on history this year. Professor Parker is the father of Mrs. John Campbell of this city.

Dr. A. T. Lanterman of Buena Vista and Mr. W. L. Johnson of New Castle, Pa., two prominent Cripple Creek millionaires, spent Sunday at The Antlers.

Broker R. D. Munson has issued official railroad time table No. 28. The correct time for the arrival and departure of all trains is given.

Where Are They?

Denver Republican.

What has become of the 25,000 citizens of Denver who at least to have signed the Silver League pledge a few weeks ago? The largest number present at the meeting of this club last night was forty-five, although all the members were urgently requested to attend. The club now seems to be exceedingly long on orators and exceedingly short on auditors.

TODAY.

IS THE POLITICAL COMPLEXION OF CRIPPLE CREEK.

A Stirring Mass Meeting at Barry Thursday Night—A Full Report of the Meeting—The New Camp is Right in Line for Good Government.

CRIPPLE CREEK, June 10.—The principal event from a political view of the week now has passed, and which may bear directly, later on, upon the tone and general tendency of Cripple Creek mining district in both civil and political matters, is undoubtedly the great Republican mass meeting held on Thursday night at the town of Barry in Squaw gulch, and the results of which surpassed the most sanguine expectations of the organizers of the existing Cripple Creek Republican club. The town hall was gaily decorated and every available sitting space occupied by miners and others engaged in kindred pursuits, keenly alive to the necessities of the hour and the political needs of the moment. The presence of several ladies added an aspect of social animation which was enhanced by the measures of a first rate military band, for which Barry has already acquired a reputation. The executive of the Cripple Creek Republican club, Judge Charles H. Adams, A. F. Perrier and others drove down to Barry about 8 p. m. in order to address the meeting, and further to ascertain whether the formation of a new Republican club in Barry was most in harmony with the wishes of the inhabitants or affiliation with the present organization existing in Cripple Creek. That question, however, was left to be settled within the next few days. The chair was taken by Judge Adams. Mr. J. T. Horn at opened the proceedings with some preliminary remarks as to the evident vitality of the great cause represented in that assembly, and the claim of the republic upon the conscience and vote of every reasoning citizen of Colorado. The Hon. A. F. Perrier pointed out the objects and aim of the different Republican clubs being formed throughout the country. He commented upon the formation of a third party with only one plank in its platform and only one issue to present to the public, viz.: the free and unlimited coinage of silver. Mr. Perrier lamented the tendency to switch off to a third party, bound to a cause which it could not in itself carry through, and in furtherance of which he considered no good Republican had either right or advantage to abandon his party and follow leaders responsible on other questions of equal public importance. The speaker considered that a Democratic ruse to carry disunion into the ranks of the majority. He added that the Republican party was never a party of retrogression; that every difficult public question attacked by them had been brought to a successful issue, and they were prepared to grapple with the questions of the day. (Loud applause.) Where there was an educated, law-abiding, orderly majority in any district it was sure to be a Republican majority. Mr. Perrier urged upon all present to await the result of the Minneapolis nomination, and celebrate it on the same day by a grand ratification to be held in Cripple Creek, according the nomination of the convention.

Judge Adams expressed his astonishment and gratification at the formidable gathering present, and in the course of an earnest and temperate speech reminded all present that, after all, the aim and object of these political clubs was to keep the Republicans together, maintain Republican practice and principle alive throughout the country, bring citizens of the same type in closer contact and, as justly remarked by Citizen Perrier, "foment and promote good will and sympathy among many who otherwise would possess no opportunity of mutual acquaintance." He appealed to the audience whether Republican principles were not the reasoning power and rudder of the Union, and as a faithful follower of that party urged them to await the nomination of the convention and celebrate the same by a grand ratification. He could not see reason for the formation of a third party outside Republican or Democratic lines, and as regards the free silver coinage issue he anticipated that the international monetary conference to be held will alone be able to decide that question by the fixing of a ratio between gold and silver as was done after the theory of Ryswick at the close of the Seventeenth century. Judge Adams saw room for the formation of a very strong Republican league at Barry and urged all present to help roll up a good majority and, not hamper the advancement of the cause by minor and regrettable side issues.

Mr. J. T. Horn'sh, in a speech studded with fervent and eloquent passages differed somewhat from the lines adopted by the previous speakers. He pointed with the utmost indignation to the supremacy of English gold, claiming that the margin between the present value of silver and its just and proper value was absorbed by the aliens to be used in its turn as a weapon against the direct interests of this country. That the Bank of England fought this country with its own weapons born in the old country and on her own soil. He protested in the name of the American farmer, and that of the Colorado miner against the Bank of England, and the supineness of Wall street and was not prepared to endorse any political nomination unless one favorable to the coinage of free and unlimited silver. He claimed to look to the platform and not to the man, and prophesied that if a silver bill be passed by Congress it would never receive the veto of the great statesman, J. G. Blaine, for whose accession he fervently prayed. (Great Applause.) He added that there is but one straight path in politics, business or religion, and that the path of principle—and for the Colorado miner or farmer there was but one path, namely the advocation of the coinage of free and unlimited silver.

The meeting was then adjourned amidst an exchange of fraternal congratulations.

There were about two hundred and fifty present.

Public meetings are the order of the day. A considerable meeting of the citizens of Fremont met on Thursday evening at the office of Gill & Vardman to consider the question of immediately establishing some form of city government which will command general recognition until the decision of the supreme court is made known. It was finally decided after some discussions to invite the members of the Reilly party to offer no opposition to the formation of a temporary government and to waive whatever claims they may possess to local authority. A committee has been appointed to carry out this scheme and it is proposed to select some of the best men available and try and try and form a city government which will deal at once with the pressing sanitary necessities of the town.

Mr. D. H. Moffat has returned to Denver.

RELIGIOUS WORLD.

Notes and Comments by the Rev. James H. Gregg.

I have been looking up the growth of the Congregational denomination in this country since the close of the war in 1865. It has just about kept pace with the growth of the whole population of the country. The population has increased 80 per cent. The Congregational denomination in its two branches, Unitarian and Trinitarian, has increased in just about the same ratio. The Unitarians had altogether in 1865, 200 churches; they now have 250. The Trinitarians in 1865 had 2723 churches; last year they had 3817. These figures do not however by any means indicate the strength of Congregationalism as a form of church polity. Congregationalists in that broad sense of the word include also the Baptists, the Christians, the Universalists and various smaller denominations, so that the total number of adherents in the United States to that polity is greater than that to the Presbyterian or Episcopal forms of church government.

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Says The Congregationalist: "The will of the late William Astor has been probated and an estate estimated at from thirty to fifty millions distributed. The principle which governed Mr. Astor in his distribution is set forth by one of his daughters who, when asked whether she was satisfied with her share, is reported to have said: 'My father was a proud man, and his object was to keep the money in the family. To speak more accurately, I should say he wanted the money to go from father to son for generations until the family is the richest in the country.' Richest in mere lucre the Astor family may become by such procedure, but it will gain, at the same time, the contempt of the public. The names of Peabody, Fayerweather, Hanc, Carnegie, Rockefeller, Pearsons have a luster that never will be seen upon the Astor escutcheon. Fifty millions, the result of unearned increment, and only one two hundred and fifteenth of it given to philanthropic and charitable societies! To the youthful individual who receives the trust of making the Astor family 'the richest in the country' we commend Lowell's lines:

> O, rich man's son, there is a toil
> That with all others level stands—
> Large charity doth never soil,
> But only whiten, soft white hands,
> This is the best crop from thy lands,
> A heritage, it seems to me,
> Worth being rich to hold in fee,

and the comments of The Churchman upon John Jacob Astor's like parsimony:

"Surely, unless Jesus Christ was mistaken and His gospel a dream, this gathering of wealth and then giving but the crumbs, the husks and ends of it, to others is the shame of our religion. In such a case as we have recited we are not afraid to say that it ought to have meant 'the half of my goods I give to the poor,' that is, to the need of mankind."

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Rev. Dr. Atterourg, secretary of the New York Sabbath committee, has received for transmission to the directory of the Columbian exposition, a remarkable document from England. It is in the shape of a volume of about 500 leaves, each leaf containing a name, in autograph, to which is attached the residence and occupation of the writer, 490 names in all. The petition to which all these names are signed, is as follows:

"We, the undersigned, feeling the national importance of preserving Sunday as a day of rest from labor for all classes, desire to express our hope that the Columbian exposition to be held in Chicago in 1893 may be closed on the day of rest."

The list is headed by Dr. Temple Bishop of London, following which come the bishops of Wakefield, Liverpool, Ripon and Norwich. Then come earls and peers of the realm, generals and admirals, heads of universities and members of parliament, and officers of religious and benevolent societies, while as, and not least significant, the names of representative working men of England, including miners, weavers, joiners, fishermen, cutters, glass workers, bricklayers, tailors, dock laborers, and many besides. The cab drivers, the iron workers and the footballers are also represented. The strength of this remarkable petition is not in clerical names, which are notably and wisely few, but in the representatives on the one hand of the aristocracy of England, and on the other hand of the British working classes. The court and the commons unite their voices in an appeal for the Sabbath as a day of rest. Such a cry should command respect and greatly influence the right decision of this question. If the Columbian exposition does no other good it is blessed already in its tonic effect upon the Sabbath sentiment of the English-speaking world.

At a meeting of the Salvation Army in New York city the other day, Mrs. Bramwell Booth thus vividly illustrated the scripture verse, "Thou numberest my steps."

"I was sitting," said she, "in our room with my baby boy playing round me, and hardly noticed how cheerily it was growing dark until the lights were lighted. I found I needed for my work some pins which were on an upper floor, and I said, 'Willie, darling, mamma does not feel well enough to go upstairs. Run up to her room; you know where the little red tray is; there are some pins on it—fetch them for me.' The child started. Outside the passageway was dark, and the lights were not lighted upstairs. My heart misgave me for a moment, but I thought, If that boy is to be a soldier I do not want him to be frightened by the dark. He came running back and said, 'I can't go, mamma; it's all dark.' 'Willie,' I said, 'it isn't very dark; you are not going to be silly; nothing there can harm you.' Again he started, but his foot on the first step, and then came back and said, 'No, mamma, I can't go; it's very dark.' 'Go,' I said, 'and as I hear your foot on each step I will count.' I heard his foot on the first step, I counted one; I heard it on the second—two; I heard it on the third, and I said three; four, five, six, seven—it was getting darker. I heard the baby voice say, 'Mamma, are you counting? it's very dark.' 'Yes, baby,' I called back, 'I am counting.' Eight! and soon I heard him rush across the hall to the room. Then there was a silence. He was such a little boy, I suppose something there should frighten him. 'Baby Willie,' I called, 'have you found them?' and he said faintly, 'No, mamma.' Again a pause. 'Have you found them?' 'Yes, mamma,' came the glad answer, and there was such a rush, such a clatter down the stairs, and though he called, 'Mamma, are you counting?' his steps came so quick I couldn't have counted, and he rushed into the safe, light room all excited over his victory.

"Many a time," said Mrs. Booth, "I have been called to a place where I have said, 'O Jesus, it is so dark!' 'Never mind,' the answer has come, 'go on; I will count the steps.'"

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Says the Christian Union: "Another indication of the triumph of what we may call the national or American principle within the bounds of the Roman Catholic church is afforded by an important letter reported to have been addressed by the prefect of the congregation of the propaganda of Rome to the Roman Catholics in the United States. Only the barest abstract of this letter is cabled to this country. From this abstract, however, it would appear that the Vatican has definitely and finally decided against the movement in this country within the Roman Catholic church to secure the appointment of bishops of the same nationality as that of the people over whom they preside. European immigrants in the United States—such is the gist of this pronunciamento—if in the Roman Catholic church must coalesce as one people, and form one nation. The Vatican will give no encouragement to the maintenance of separate and national communities within the church in the United States. The far-reaching effects of this decision, if it be correctly reported, it would be difficult to overestimate. It is doubtful whether any other one influence, save only that of the public schools, could do so much toward making the American people a homogeneous people as this action of the Roman Catholic church.

Following is Emery P. Moon's weather report for the week ending June 7, 1892, taken at Rusted, Colo.: Highest temperature 76° on the 26th; lowest temperature 41° on the 26th; weekly mean temperature 58.85°. Direction of the wind, south two days, north three days, northwest one day, veering one day. Precipitation, 0.55 inches.

It is estimated that three hundred delegates will attend the state Sunday school convention. A committee was appointed by each church Sunday to make arrangements for their entertainment. It is hoped that our citizens will maintain the reputation which they now have for hospitality and open their homes generously to their visitors.

THE GAZETTE.

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THE GAZETTE PRINTING CO.

DAILY—IN ADVANCE.

Per annum	$7 20	Six months	$3 60
Three months	1 80	One month	60

WEEKLY—IN ADVANCE.

Per annum	$1 50	Six months	75
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Rates made known on application to the office.

JOB WORK.

Facilities for Plain and Fancy Job Printing equal to those of any establishment west of the Missouri river.

All persons having advertisements in the paper and desiring them discontinued will please make it known at the business office, where they will be properly attended to. We cannot hold ourselves responsible for advertisements continuing in the paper unless notice is thus given.

No claims are allowed against employes of the GAZETTE to offset any of our accounts.

All advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE must be handed in not later than Thursday noon.

Advertising agents are respectfully notified that we do not want any advertising from them.

T. A. RISLEY,
Manager of the GAZETTE.

The dark horses are busy writing their letters of acceptance.

It is not too late for Cripple Creek to take warning from the fate of Creede.

The Minneapolis convention will nominate the next president of the United States.

The Blaine delegates are playing a waiting game, but if they wait a month it will not necessarily be successful.

Cleveland and Hill are not without an interest in the result. Just as a man likes to know whether he is to be hung or shocked to death.

Secretary Rusk is proposed for vice president. The spectacle of Uncle Jerry quieting disorderly senators with a "Son, boss," would perhaps in itself be sufficiently edifying to warrant his election.

The school board have adopted a resolution calling on all who have anything to allege against the high school building to make their assertions good. This is a wise and proper move. Let the matter be settled once for all.

The Republic and Telegraph offers some unasked advice in regard to enterprise on the part of GAZETTE reporters. When we get ready to run the local department of this paper on the scissors and telephone plan, we know of no one whom we would sooner consult than The Republic and Telegraph.

The New York Sun has long been in special opposition to ex-President Cleveland, whom it delights to call the Stuffed Prophet. And now some of the smart newspaper men have adopted a new party designation and refer to the New York Sun, (Unst.), the abbreviation meaning unstuffed.

The Denver trades assembly has issued a circular calling the attention of the various county officers to the law requiring the attendance of children at school for twelve weeks in every year. There can be no doubt that the law is a wise one, and the school directors of each county should see that it is strictly enforced.

The regular price of subscription of THE GAZETTE is sixty cents a month. A cash rebate of ten cents is made on subscriptions paid in advance at the business office. A very few of our subscribers are unreasonable enough to wish to put us to the trouble of sending bills and collecting and then expect the discount. But the rule is invariable.

If Emperor William had instructed his soldiers to goad the people into rebellion, they would not act much differently from what they are now doing. It seems to be the opinion of many of these bullies that a civilian has no rights whatever that a soldier is bound to respect and the emperor is inclined to encourage them in this view. There is no surer way to invite revolution and encourage disloyalty.

The Rocky Mountain Sportsmen's association has again selected Broadmoor as the place for its annual meeting and sports. The compliment is all the greater because there were numerous applicants for the honor some of whom offered very substantial inducements. Last year's meeting was a very successful one and especially the contests for the prizes offered by local merchants. We trust that some of the citizens of Colorado Springs will feel inclined to a similar action this year.

Mr. Harry H. Wolbert, who has been connected with the Gazette Printing company for the past twelve years, has resigned his position and will be connected with the Farmers and Merchants bank at Montrose. Mr. Wolbert has been traveling representative of the Gazette Printing company for a number of years past and has a great many friends throughout the state. All of these will wish him success in his new business, but none of them more heartily than his many friends in Colorado Springs and especially his late companions on the Gazette force.

We hope that the convention which has been held in St. Louis will have a strong influence in encouraging public sentiment in favor of the Nicaraguan canal. This project in the first place is on the best of authorities practicable and its construction can be accomplished without an inordinate expenditure of money. As to its importance to the commerce of the world and to the United States in particular it is hardly possible to exaggerate. From a military standpoint it is almost a positive necessity. There is but little doubt that the canal will be built before many years, and by Americans, and the sooner it is done, the better.

For a long time there have been whispered accusations against the new High school building until there are quite a number of people who think that there is something wrong about its construction. Now whatever difference of opinion there may have been in regard to the advisability of constructing the building, since its construction is agreed upon beyond question, every man and woman in this city is interested in having it well built. The school board who have charge of it and their critics are alike in desiring to have a good, safe and honest building, and we do not believe that the desire to be able to say, "I told you so," or any other reason, is sufficient to make anyone wish to see it otherwise. And since it has been talked around that there is something wrong with the building it is important that those who have done so should make good their assertions or they should own their assertions unfounded. THE GAZETTE learned on Saturday that the matter was to come before the council and made the story public partly as a news item and partly in order that the thing might be definitely settled now one way or another. So far the investigation has failed to establish any reason for serious criticism. If there is anything more that can be brought forward against the building now is the time to do it. If not we hope that underhand criticism will cease. There is a praiseworthy disposition to push this matter to an end and settle it once for all. Mr. Reid's report will probably be conclusive and will be awaited with great interest.

Every part of the state will join in sincere regret that Creede has met so serious a loss as the destruction of the business part of the town by fire. But great as the loss is there are some things that will help to mitigate it. Foremost of these we must count the spirit of indomitable enterprise with which the west is so familiar and of which Creede is striking an illustration. There is not anyone who has an idea that the setback will be anything but temporary. It takes more than fire to wipe out a mining city, and the treasures that are hidden in those hills will soon rebuild the structures that are gone. Another source of gratification is there was no loss of life. The situation of the town in the bottom of a narrow gulch bordering and even overlapping a stream of unknown volume has given rise to the liveliest fears in regard to the safety of the town and its people. It would hardly have been a surprise at any time in the last weeks if the newspapers had been called upon to chronicle the destruction of Creede by flood with great loss of life. Better the fire than the flood. We have no doubts that Creede will be rebuilt, larger, better and in a safer position than before. In the meantime the losses fall heavy on those who were engaged in business there. The camp has the sympathy of the entire state, and if needed can have more substantial assistance.

There are four western men out of five on the silver resolution sub committee. These are Senator Teller, Senator Jones, ex-Congressman Cannon of Illinois, and Mr. Fairchild of Wisconsin. As to the opinion of two of these there can be no question. Mr. Cannon is said to be favorably inclined to silver and Mr. Fairchild is said to have expressed a similar sentiment. Under the circumstances it seems reasonable to expect a silver plank which will express the determination of the Republican party to do all that it can to restore silver to its rightful place as a money metal. This we believe, fairly represents the wish and purpose of a large majority of Republicans and the plank will be far more definite and outspoken than anything the Democrats will venture to adopt.

Of the cases of contesting delegations which came before the national committee for action yesterday, two involved the political rights of the negroes. From Texas and South Carolina were contesting delegations from political organizations from which negroes were excluded on account of their color. The committee very properly sustained the regular delegates, holding that no Republican organization can exclude any one on account of color. Such a principle is wholly just and in accordance with good Republicanism. Political advantage may in some of the southern states represent the advisability of denying negro rights for the purpose of breaking the solid south, but no good can ever come from such action. The Republican principle is just as good a one now as it was at the close of the war, and it must be maintained.

Citizens of Colorado Springs have spent in the last six weeks over $15,000 for choice rugs and paintings. The record speaks well for our city's claims to real culture. Such spending is not wasting, the money is stored in most valuable form for constant enjoyment and permanent benefit.

The national Republican convention is in no danger of selecting a candidate that any Republican need refuse to support.

A NOBLE WORK.

A recent number of the London News contained the following interesting item in regard to the noble work which Lord and Lady Meath are carrying on for the children of London. These members of the true nobility were recent visitors here and attracted favorable attention from all interested in humanitarian work:

A quite new feature of metropolitan life is found in the open spaces and play grounds which the energy of Lord Meath and his friends is creating all over London. An old superannuated burying ground is captured and annexed. A dismantled prison is bought up. A piece of waste ground, sacred from time immemorial to dead cats and old shoes and battered tin canisters, is conquered from the barren realms of darkness. Behold, we have bright, pleasant, well cared for, and even beautiful gardens and play grounds, where the children of the neighborhood are free to roam, sheltered against the quick-darting hansom, and where the public are sheltered against them. No longer are the poor boys and girls a curse to the hurrying pedestrian, whose eyes wink at specs, and whose feet founder in the revolving skipping rope. London is now fairly well provided for in the matter of parks and open spaces. What other great city is so well provided? We do not know of any. Certainly we do not know of any other great city so well punctured, if we may use the expression, everywhere with such open spaces. Our population have no longer to go to the parks and the gardens. We have brought the parks and the gardens to them.

A representative of the Colorado Traffic association is in the city in the endeavor to secure the support of some of our local merchants to the work in which that organization is engaged. The association is composed of members from Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo, and its object is to secure such arrangements from the railroad companies as will be most advantageous to Colorado manufacturers and wholesalers. The Denver board of trade, mining exchange and real estate exchange are all actively interested in the work of the association. Since Colorado Springs, Pueblo and Denver are common points whatever is to the interest of one in this matter is for all and there is no good reason why they should not work together to get the good that they can. The larger cities of the east have similar organizations, and that at Kansas City especially has done a great deal of work with the railroads, some of which has been not at all favorable to the interests of the Colorado cities. Instead of Missouri merchants sending their goods into western Colorado, the merchants of the common Colorado points ought to be able to send their goods at least half of the way back to the river. In addition to securing freight rates favorable to Colorado shippers it is the intention of the association to take up passenger rates and if possible to secure for Colorado such rates throughout the year as California has for sometime enjoyed to its decided benefit. The Denver papers have all spoken very favorably of the association and of its proposed work. Quite a number of the local merchants and capitalists have already shown a disposition to do their share in the matter. One of the Colorado Springs wholesalers is a member of the association and the chamber of commerce has endorsed him as their agent therein. It might be well for the chamber of commerce to give a more open endorsement, but at any rate Colorado Springs could do her share in the matter.

In the great contest at Minneapolis the most important event of the day was the test vote on the report of the committee on credentials taken at a late hour last evening. Our dispatches stated before the vote was taken that the Blaine men regarded it as a test vote, but that Mr. New, the Harrison leader, did not call it such. The result was the Harrison side polled 432 votes and the Blaine men 423½ votes. This result completely confirms all that has been said in these columns in regard to the chances of the candidates. Harrison had a little the best of it, but it was very close. The vote was taken on a motion to substitute a minority for a majority report. The majority report was then adopted without opposition and the Harrison forces will be further strengthened by some of the contesting delegates. Mr. Harrison's nomination is not secured yet, nor will it be until the final ballot is taken, but his followers have gained an important victory and the nomination now appears as a strong probability.

The truth of the motto, "Familiarity breeds contempt," was never better shown than in the report of rich strikes at Cripple Creek. A genuine strike that once would have sent the price of a stock above par is now scarcely sufficient to cause a ripple upon the placid pool.

Colorado Springs people have always taken a great deal of interest in the high school graduation exercises, and there is no reason to believe that to-day will be an exception to the rule. The school is now in a state of high efficiency and in the opinion of prominent educators outside of this city is not surpassed in the character of its work by any in the west. Not much can be shown of the real merits of an education at the graduation exercises. Some of those who appear to the best advantage under such circumstances have not very much to back it up. But there need be no fear of anything of the kind in the present circumstances, and those who attend the graduation exercises to-morrow will see the results of honest work well directed. The school has been in such poor quarters that it is really a wonder that it has done so well as it has, but it is now in good condition for its new building where the work can be continued with more ease and freedom, but hardly with more devotion and upon better principles than at present.

There are so many people in Colorado Springs who can sit down and figure out exactly who is going to be nominated and just how the ballot is going to stand that it does seem a great waste of money to send the delegates to Minneapolis.

Either Blaine or Harrison would be better than any Democrat.

LITERARY NOTES.

It is the custom of The Review of Reviews to introduce its department of magazine notices each month with a particular sketch of some well-known periodical and a portrait of its editor. The Cosmopolitan Magazine is chosen for description in the June number, and a very lively sketch of this enterprising periodical is presented, together with a full-page portrait of Mr. W. D. Howells, a fine wood engraving of Mr. John Brisben Walker, the proprietor of the magazine, and a pen drawing of Mr. Brander Matthews. Elsewhere in this number of The Review are found large and handsome portraits of Dr. Edward Everett Hale and Mr. Murat Halstead, each of whom edits a regular department of The Cosmopolitan Magazine. Thus in one place or another of the June Review of Reviews one may find good likenesses of the five men who are now especially identified with the literary make-up and editorial success of this popular periodical.

The re-arrangements of the departments in Current Literature has met with great favor among readers of that comprehensive and interesting magazine. With the exception of politics and religion, two subjects which its space is too limited to discuss, it covers a very wide range of popular subjects, and has the advantage of drawing not alone from the magazines but from newspapers and weekly periodicals, which are the first always to touch upon the topics which are uppermost in the current of thought.

The venture of the Current Literature Publishing company in offering a monthly prize for original short stories, has met with immediate success and a large response from all parts of the country. In the June number of short stories will be found the prize-winner in the first competition, entitled "The Kingdom of Leona," a clever satire on a social weakness of the time.

Leaky Divorce Laws.

Aspen Times

Wise men and women will avoid securing "divorce by publication." For some time there has been a serious doubt among leading lawyers as to the validity of divorces obtained in Colorado, and other states, when the defendant was out of the state and was served with a notice of the suit by publication in some newspaper. To test the validity of divorces obtained in this manner a fellow has been arrested in Cincinnati charged with adultery and his chances of going over the road are believed to be quite good. There is no doubt but that Colorado divorce laws are "leaky" and sadly in need of "patching up."

Story of a Car Seat and a Valise.

He got on the back platform of the car next the smoker and walked through looking for a seat, but each one held two people except one, in which a valise sat on the outside half and a man reading a paper next the window. The newcomer noted it as he passed, and finding no other seat he walked slowly back and looked meaningly at the man by the window.

It was not effective and he passed on to the rear and looked through the next car, but a glance assured him there was no room there, and after a moment's hesitation he squared his jaw and started up the aisle again, and every one knew he intended to have that seat. He walked up directly beside the reader and then stopped and stared at him. Deep interest displayed in the paper. Ten seconds' wait and then the man in the aisle remarked, "That valise is not entitled to a seat," and he said it so there was no disputing the fact.

The other man did not try to dispute it; he simply glanced up, remarked, "I know it," and resumed his reading. A surprised look and ten seconds more. "Well, sir, are you going to move it?" "Er—no," without lifting his eyes from the paper. "Well, if you don't, I will," said the stranger, fairly bristling with wrath. No response, and a moment later the valise was grabbed and thrown violently against the front door of the car, where it broke open and scattered things all over the aisle. The reader made not a motion, and after standing in a defensive attitude for a moment the newcomer sat down boldly and tried to look as unconcerned as the other man.

A moment later a man strolled in from the smoker and stumbled over the wrecked valise. He stared for a moment, and then a look of wild wrath came into his eyes. "Who broke my grip?" he yelled, and then he spied the red faced man in his seat, and in a moment the two were rolling savagely in the aisle, and as they pulled mementoes from each other's hair and clothing the wretch who had put up the job rose up and quietly stole away to a cooler car.—Washington Post.

More Fun Needed.

Deacon Johnson was greatly shocked and depressed the other afternoon when he called at Parson White's house to find the minister and all his family, including the parson's brother, the professor, flat on their stomachs in the front hall, playing marbles. The game was a friendly contest to see who could shoot a marble the greatest number of times through a hole cut in a long paper box which was placed against the door.

The deacon was greatly shocked, as has been said, but after he had watched the proceedings for awhile he became perfectly sure that he could shoot straighter than the parson, and before five minutes he was on his stomach, too, shooting marbles with the rest. The deacon was wise in his second thoughts. It really pays to be infant once in awhile. One great fault of the American people, which has had some distressing consequences, has been this inability to get down and play once in awhile like boys and girls.

It is an art which we are learning slowly from foreign people, and it comes easily enough, if slowly, because the tendency is after all inborn. The Chinese know what they are about when they go out, grown men and women, and mandarins and "society" persons, to fly kites on the public street. Give us more championships like the parson's marble playing in the front hall.—Boston Transcript.

THE COLD WATER MEN

PREPARING FOR THE PROHIBITION NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Cincinnati Will Entertain a Thousand Delegates—They Will Gather in the Famous Music Hall—Chat About the Candidates—St. John in the Lead.

[Special Correspondence.]

CINCINNATI, June 7.—The Prohibitionists are preparing for what they say will be the most important and most largely attended of all their national conventions and which will be held in this city the last week in June. There will be 1,091 delegates, as many alternates and thousands of visitors. It is the first time in the history of the party that the national convention has been brought to this city. In the past the attitude of the press of Cincinnati toward the Prohibitionists has been such that it was declared by the leaders that there could be no reasonable expectation of the convention receiving fair treatment. The same argument was advanced when the claims of Cincinnati were presented to the national committee this year, but the Cincinnati people were able to satisfy the committee that the old conditions no longer existed.

The indications are that the convention proceedings will be fully reported by the great dailies here, and there are assurances that the Associated and United Presses will carry full reports to the cities abroad. Besides, several leading dailies of other cities have already instructed their correspondents to send considerable special matter. The press committee of the local Prohibition organization is arranging to furnish special reports to all Prohibition and Reform papers throughout the country free of charge, and to all papers not of either of those parties at regular space rates. Thus provision has been made or is being made for the fullest reports of the proceedings of this convention that it is possible to get before the country.

The sessions of the convention will be held in the great Music hall, where the wonderful season of song recently closed. This hall is already famous for the great conventions of the old parties that have been held in this city. It will seat over 5,000, including the stage capacity, and by the use of the wide aisles can be made to hold nearly 8,000 people, sitting and standing. The convention assembles at 10 o'clock on the morning of June 29. It is the sixth national convention of the party.

The local committee is making arrangements for the entertainment of the delegates and all visitors. There is being prepared a handbook of Cincinnati for the guidance of strangers, and this will set forth all the attractions of the city with full directions how to reach them and sketches descriptive of them. With one of these little books any stranger can be his own guide. The committee would gladly give personal attention to each individual who comes, but as this obligation must be particularly met in regard to the great men among the delegates, it will follow that with so great an attendance some must expect to depend upon their own resources for getting around the city, and it is for this contingency that the handbook is to be prepared.

Seven of the hotels of the city have subscribed toward the expenses of the entertainment of the delegates, and the local committee has made the following assignment of state delegations to headquarters:

Grand—National committee and Illinois, Michigan, Mississippi, Nebraska, New York, Ohio, South Carolina and Vermont.

Burnet—Colorado, Florida, Indiana, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Tennessee, Virginia and Wisconsin.

Gibson—Local committee and Arizona, Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina, Oregon, Pennsylvania and Rhode Island.

Palace—Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, South Dakota, Washington, West Virginia and Wyoming.

St. Nicholas—California, Connecticut, Louisiana, Maine and New Jersey.

Emery—District of Columbia, Iowa, New Mexico, Texas, Utah and Oklahoma.

Dennison—Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Idaho, Kentucky, Nevada and North Dakota.

The state of Kansas was assigned to the Gibson, but the chairman of the delegation for personal reasons changed the headquarters to the Wesleyan college, the wife of whose president is secretary of the committee of arrangements.

On Sunday afternoon, June 26, there will be held in Music hall a mass meeting under the auspices of the W. C. T. U., which will be led by Miss Willard and addressed by noted speakers from all parts of the country who have been invited. On the night of the 28th will occur the contest for the diamond Demorest medal. These and other features which the local committee hope to be able to arrange for will afford ample entertainment for those delegates who wish to come several days before the assembling of the convention.

As to candidates, the Prohibition party is much like the old parties. There is a tremendous tendency toward the candidates of 1888. As it is supposed to be with Blaine and Cleveland, so St. John, it is said here, can have the nomination if he will accept it, and there is a disposition on the part of some to force it upon him, believing he is the strongest candidate named. Next to him is General John Bidwell, of California, a wealthy farmer, former legislator and now identified with the reform movement, which it is hoped by many Prohibitionists can be consolidated with their own cause. He is prominent in business and social life on the Pacific coast.

Other candidates are Mr. Demorest, of New York; Dr. A. A. Minor, a Boston divine; Hon. H. Clay Bascom, of Troy, N. Y.; Dr. A. B. Leonard, missionary secretary of the M. E. church, now located in New York city, the same gentleman who as candidate for governor of Ohio did so much to bring up the vote of the party in this state to a figure from which it has not receded; W. T. Wardwell, New York, treasurer of the Standard Oil company; Colonel George W. Bain, Louisville, and Colonel Eli F. Ritter, of Indianapolis. The belief of Ohio Prohibitionists is that, while St. John can have the nomination if he will take it, and while his nomination would please them, yet the probable choice of the convention is Bidwell, of California. Geographical considerations after the selection of the presidential candidate will of course determine the choice of vice president, but he will come from the list named above.

Another important subject to come before the convention will be the proposition for a change of name of the party. It is believed that the name "Prohibition" is too negative and not catchy enough, but while several substitutes have been suggested, none of these seem to have the popular ring desired by those advocating a change.

Still another matter for consideration will be the proposition for consolidation with other "reform" parties. This, as well as the proposition for a change of name, will meet with much opposition, and it cannot now be predicted what the decision will be.

GEORGE S. McDOWELL.

Ponies for Children.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, June 6.—One of the very first things usually done by men who have acquired wealth is to buy carriage horses for themselves and ponies for the children. There is something in the breast of every child that makes him anxious to own a horse. That is shown when the little five-year-old will leave all of his other toys and, climbing up on the back of his hobbyhorse, rock back and forth perfectly happy and contented for hours at a time.

The increase of wealth in recent years in this country has given parents the means to gratify the desires of their children, and the pony trade is flourishing. Of all the ponies, native or imported, the only pony that is suitable for the use of children is that docile, intelligent equine dwarf, the Shetland. For little boys or girls learning to ride the Shetlander is perfection, for, though he has a will of his own, with sufficient share of spirit, he is most affectionate and gentle and soon becomes very fond of his rider. If, as will sometimes happen, in the queer tricks and uncouth gambols the rider goes over his head, there is but a short distance to the ground, and Shettie always waits for his owner to mount again. Their good nature is proverbial. Captain J. Murray Hoag, who has handled thousands of them, says that he never knew one to kick.

Much has been written about their ancestry, but absolutely nothing positive is known. They have many indications of being descended from the Arab, especially as the basin face of the Arab is the usual mark on them. They have a round, closely ribbed up barrel, good shoulders, a short, thick neck, with a plentiful mane, a well shaped, lean and bony head, very wide across the eyes, showing their intelligence. The ears are small and erect, with large, clear eyes and a superb loin. Their legs are literally made of iron, so fine and solid is the bone, and such a thing as a lame Shetlander has never been known. In their native isles of the south main and they run wild on the hills like so many sheep, never herded, sheltered or fed, but picking up a living from the heather grass. There is a great contrast between the looks of the summer and winter coats of the Shettie. The former is fine, close and sleek, while in winter the coat very nearly resembles that of our buffalo—long, thick and shaggy. This of course refers to winters in their homes in the bleak north. Here the coat of these little horses is about the same the year round.

The price of a good Shetland pony is today about as much as that of a fair horse, but there is no way in which boys or girls can so soon be taught to consider dumb brutes as by giving them a pony. They are naturally interested in teaching him tricks, and I have seen one of the little things shake his head for "no" or bow for "yes," lie down for the owner to mount or stand on his hind legs to beg, with dozens of other equally funny performances, seeming to enjoy it as much as the children.

There is quite a difference in Shetlands, and those thinking of buying should see that their purchase is either registered or eligible to registry in the "American Shetland Pony Stud Book." When they have purchased one and see the wonderful amount of fun the children have and the astonishing deal of work the little fellow will do, they will never regret the price paid.

E. L. RIDDICK.

Upset His Mind.

Several men were in the drug store and were relating incidents wherein druggists had sold poison by mistake. One of them dwelt at length upon the mysterious force that seemed to impel men to do just the thing they fully intend not to do. It was this great sense of caution on the part of druggists that led them to administer poison when they least intended to do so. The young drug clerk behind the counter was listening to the conversation when a lady entered the store and asked to purchase some salts. A cloud of uncertainty, born of the stories he had listened to, seemed to be over the clerk's mind as he filled the prescription. The lady had been gone but a few minutes when something startling dawned on the clerk's mind.

"Gentlemen, watch this store for me till I return," he said, as he dashed out of the door and up the street. They were sure something serious had occurred. Presently the clerk returned, his hands trembling and perspiration on his brow.

"Gentlemen," he said, in explanation of his absence, "that lady who called wished to purchase salts, but your poisoning stories so upset me that"——

"You sold her sugar of lead," said two men in the same breath.

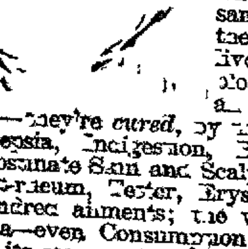
"No, I sold her salts, but I got to thinking about it and thought I had made a mistake, and not till I had overtaken her and examined the drug was I convinced that I had not."—Chicago Times.

Cuba's World's Fair Display.

General J. R. West, while on a recent visit to Havana, saw the captain general of Cuba, who assured him that it was his desire that the island should be well represented at the Chicago exposition, and that he would do all he could to secure that end. Some valuable historical paintings portraying incidents in the Columbian era will be displayed. The Marquis de Apozteguia, the largest planter on the island, is keenly alive to the situation, and is personally taking a great interest in securing a good representation of the sugar industry. The cigarmakers and manufacturers of fans, fancy articles, embroidery, etc, who find their best market in the United States, are also making preparations for a fine display.

Zones of Sea Life.

The forms of sea life in the upper portion of the ocean waters may descend to a depth of 1,200 feet or so from the surface, but there then succeeds a barren zone, which continues to within 360 to 400 feet from the bottom, where the deep sea animals begin to appear.



Strikes at the root—Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. That's the reason so many different diseases and disorders yield to it. They all have the same beginning—there's a torpid liver or impure blood. And they all have the same ending—they're *cured*, by this remedy.

Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Biliousness; the most obstinate Skin and Scalp Diseases, such as Salt-rheum, Tetter, Erysipelas, Eczema and kindred ailments; the worst forms of Scrofula—even Consumption, or Lung-scrofula in its earlier stages; every blood-taint and disorder, no matter how it came—all are cured by it.

It's the *only* medicine for all such diseases that's so positively certain in its effects that it can be *guaranteed*. If it fails to benefit or cure, in any case, the money is refunded.

Nothing else can be "just as good." It may be better—for the dealer. But *he* isn't the one who needs help. Beware of spurious *imitations or dilutions*, offered at less prices.

A LAST VOTE.

(CONCLUDED FROM FIRST PAGE.)

almost in total darkness. Delegates and spectators began to strike matches which shed with the wish radiance in many different places. The obvious danger of this course, considering the highly inflammable character of the building constructed as it is of resinous pine became apparent and raised general shouts of fear. "Put out those matches." In the intermission fractious delegates with capacity of imitating the cries of owls in dead silence which had fallen on the audience commenced to hoot in the most dismal manner which increased the effect of the darkness and added to the general uneasiness. The band to relieve the tension struck up "We won't go home till morning," which raised a laugh and calls were made for speeches to divert attention.

An attempt was made after a time to continue the call but it was not successful. Several delegates protested that it was impossible to do business in the dark, and Mr. Bassett got the floor and moved that, "in view of the obvious danger that the convention take a recess." There were cries of "no," from the Harrison men and Mr. Cannon made the point of order that a motion to adjourn was not in order pending a roll call, the point was sustained.

A few minutes later Mr. Miller asked the unanimous consent "that this assemblage quietly disperse." There were cries of "no." Mr. Miller again asked consent saying that it was an outrage to keep the audience here. There were other cries of "no."

"Then I leave this hall," said Mr. Miller, dramatically. But Mr. Miller could not have got out of the hall before the electric lights spit viciously once or twice and then flooded the hall with light. It was 12:26 when the lights went up. The roll call was immediately resumed and a challenge from Texas was declared out of order. While the vote was being footed Senator Quay, Mr. Coggswell and others stood anxiously in front of the clerk's desk. When the vote was announced there was a dead silence as the chairman said: "The ayes are 423½," but when he said the "nays are 463½" the announcement of the half did not reach the convention's ears, for it burst into cheers, renewed again and again while delegates stood up waving their hats. Delegate O'Brien cried, "Three cheers for Harrison," and the Harrison men cheered again. The chairman asked if there was any further discussion desired. There was no reply, but an Iowa delegate got the floor and moved a recess until 11 o'clock. There were cries of "no" and Chris Magee stood in the aisle and called the vote in the negative. There was uncertainty about the result and the chairman called for a rising vote. The Blaine men voted "aye," the Harrison men "no." There was another cheer as the chairman announced the vote 271 to 232 and declared that the convention refused to adjourn.

Mr. Depew asked a vote on the majority report. Mr. Teller moved a recess till 10:30. Mr. Cannon made the point that no business had intervened and it was evidently a dilatory motion and the point was decided well taken. The question was put on the majority question and evidently was carried on a "viva voce" vote, but there were cries of "roll call" from all parts of the hall.

The chairman declared that the roll call could not be called except on the request of one state seconded by another.

Mr. Quay quickly asked the call in the name of Pennsylvania and Mr. Platt seconded the request for the state of New York. The call was ordered and the clerks started in amid much confusion.

The motion to adjourn, though unsuccessful, was a signal for clearing the galleries which were filled with spectators, many of them ladies more or less alarmed by the recent incident. Several ladies fainted. The illness of one lady in the gallery, the wife of an alternate from Iowa, was announced to her husband from the chair. Before the second roll call had progressed far the galleries facing the chair were almost completely emptied.

The following is the vote in detail on the motion to substitute the minority for the majority report of the committee on credentials.

	AYE.	NAY.
Alabama	13	5
Arkansas	1	15
California	10	8
Colorado	8	..
Connecticut	9	3
Delaware	2	4
Florida	..	8
Georgia	1	25
Idaho	6	..
Illinois	20	28
Indiana	..	30
Iowa	6	20
Kansas	10	10
Kentucky	6	20
Louisiana	11	2
Maine	12	..
Maryland	..	16
Massachusetts	14	16
Michigan	20	8
Minnesota	11	7
Mississippi	6	10½
Missouri	14	19
Montana	5	1
Nebraska	6	10
Nevada	6	..
New Hampshire	2	6
New Jersey	2	16
New York	5	27
North Carolina	8½	13½
North Dakota	4	2
Ohio	27	19
Oregon	6	2
Pennsylvania	54	9
Rhode Island	3	5
South Carolina	6	12
South Dakota	5	3
Tennessee	12	10
Texas	9	20
Vermont	5	3
Virginia	15	9
Washington	8	..
West Virginia	2	10
Wisconsin	9	15
Wyoming	2	4
Arizona	1	5
New Mexico	..	6
Oklahoma	..	2
Utah	1	1
District Columbia	2	..
Total	423½	463

Before the vote was announced, the convention, on motion of Mr. Shepard of New York, passed a resolution authorizing the secretary to receive contributions for the Ottawa sufferers.

Mr. Foraker, chairman of the committee on resolutions, was then given unanimous consent to read the platform, which was received with great enthusiasm and adopted. The convention at 1:27, on motion of Mr. Depew, adjourned to meet at 11 o'clock a. m.

COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 8.—The committee remained in session from 9:30 a. m. to 5:30 p. m. with only brief intermission for luncheon at 1:30. When they adjourned they had completed the consideration of all the contested cases of Alabama except that from the fifth district.

In the interval between adjourning and reassembling for the night session members of the committee were besieged by reporters, delegates and others interested in the outcome of their deliberation for information. It was difficult to secure details of the action of the committee on account of the many ballots taken and the inability of the average man to remember figures. It is impossible to give an absolutely accurate statement of the votes taken in the committee, but the decisive ones show a majority of only one. In these instances the majority recorded was in favor of Harrison delegates, notwithstanding the statement that earlier in the day the motion made by the Harrison men to report to the convention the list of the uncontested delegates was defeated by a majority of four. It was on this vote that the claim was made that the committee as constituted was for Blaine. After the attorneys had finished the presentation of the Alabama case in bulk, they retired and the members of the committee proceeded to discuss the papers and the arguments. The first vote taken was upon the delegates at large. The vote upon this proposition was twenty-six to thirty-two in favor of the Harrison men, but before the vote was announced the members from Colorado and Pennsylvania changed their votes from no to aye in order to move a reconsideration. The motion to reconsider upon motion of one of the Harrison members was laid on the table by a vote of twenty-four to twenty-three, Chairman Cogswell casting the deciding vote.

The first of the district contests taken up was the Eighth and in this case the committee sustained the national committee, which placed Messrs. Austin and Ashford upon the roll.

In the Third district case the friends of the administration were of the opinion that there was room to doubt the justice of the claim to a seat made by Menefee and Breadwell, the contesting Blaine delegates, and on their motion Messrs. Hendricks and Fitzpatrick were seated unanimously.

In the Fourth district the administration members of the committee suffered a defeat by a vote of 22 to 26, and the action of the national committee in seating Wilson and Baird was sustained.

The last case disposed of before adjournment was that of the First district. Here the national committee had given the contestants and contestees half a vote each, but by the deciding vote of Chairman Cogswell against the contestants, Houston and Matthews were seated and authorized to cast the full vote.

As stated, it is impossible to certify officially the figures given, but they are the unofficial information furnished by several members of the committee, and are believed to be correct.

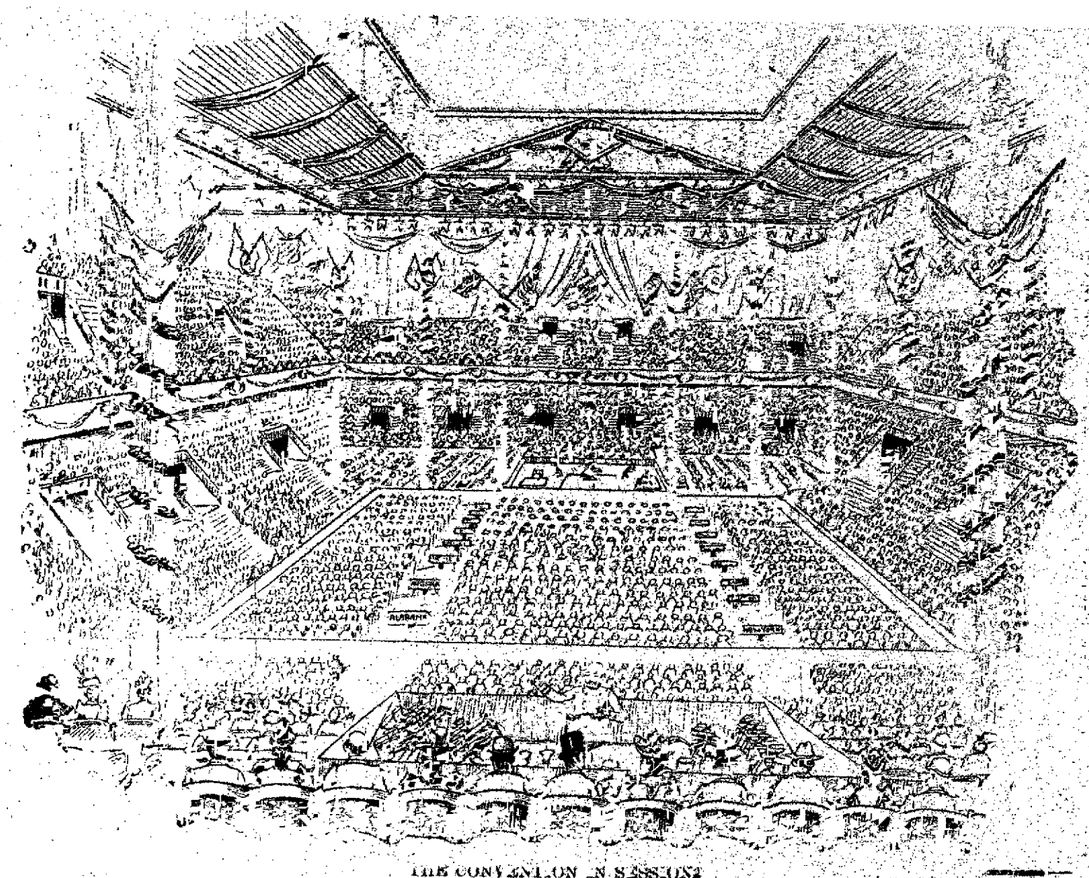
When the committee re-assembled at 8 o'clock it was understood to be the programme to raise up the remaining district in Alabama and then go on to the Louisiana contest. The administration members of the committee expressed themselves in favor of an all night session, if necessary to dispose of the cases that remain; and if they can control the action of the committee there will be no adjournment until the roll of delegates is completed.

Speaking of the result in the committee this afternoon, Mr. Pinchback, of Louisiana, a member of the old national committee, said to a reporter for the United Press, that he did not believe the vote represented the division of administration and anti-administration members, neither did the vote turn upon the question of sustaining the regular organization of the state, but in his opinion the color line was drawn. If the organization that was represented by the delegates placed on the roll by the national committee was recognized, the Republican party in Alabama would be under the charge of an executive committee, the chairman of which is a young colored man residing at Anniston. "That," said Mr. Pinchback, who is an anti-Harrison man, "is the secret of the action of the committee. I cannot believe that the majority shown by the vote this morning has been become such an important issue." This explanation of the action of the committee was brought to the attention of Hiram Brownlee, member of the committee. "It is not true," said Mr. Brownlee. "The vote turned upon the matter of supporting of what we believed to be the regular organization in the state of Alabama, which happened to be favorably disposed to the renomination of President Harrison. That was only partly involved."

Mr. Hart, the member from West Virginia, speaking to a number of newspaper men in the corridor, said: "The anti-administration members of the committee, and I say it frankly, uniformly voted to support the action of the national committee, and in my opinion they have done so without any regard to the facts in the case."

Suffering at Oil City.

PITTSBURG, June 9.—In speaking of his visit to the oil regions, Rudolph Blankenburg of the Philadelphia relief committee before leaving for home said: "Graphic as are the correspondents their flowing words fairy



THE CONVENTION IN SESSION.

paint with correctness leave the picture incomplete. The desolation at Titusville is greater than at Oil City although the Oil City wreck is complete. The distress there is widespread. Hundreds of women and children are suffering for the necessaries of life. Numbed and dazed by their overwhelming misfortune they seem unable to tell the sad story of their woes. The dead and dying seem to them as interesting as pictures and the unhappy living pricked to the morrow by their own sufferings are oblivious to the misery of their fellows and even yet do not appreciate the enormity of the calamity that has overtaken them. The contributions to the general fund for the relief of the sufferers in the oil country has reached $15,000 in this city and $5,500 in Allegheny. This morning $550 was telegraphed to Titusville and $3,500 to Oil City.

Bob Ford Killed.

CREEDE, Col., June 8.—Bob Ford, the slayer of Jesse James, was shot by Deputy Sheriff Kelly in his new saloon at Rio Grande avenue at 3:45 today. Kelly was standing in the door talking to a woman. An unknown man was seen to hand Kelly a double-barrelled shotgun, when he stepped into the hall and called out "Bob." Ford turned around when the five feet away and placed his hand on his hip pocket.

Kelly raised his gun and fired a load of buckshot full in Ford's neck, severing the windpipe and jugular vein and killing him instantly. Ford and Kelly had some trouble in Pueblo some time ago and the killing is thought to be an outgrowth of that. Kelly gave himself up and refused to talk.

AN AMERICAN OPERA.

Walter Damrosch Writing the Score for a Libretto of "The Scarlet Letter."

(Special Correspondence.)

NEW YORK, June 6.—It is announced that two American composers have dared to attempt operatic composition, and that one of these operas is finished and the other is well under way. It certainly requires far more courage than the writer who undertakes to compose section needs to attempt to write a grand opera, at least for an American. The experience has been a sad one. Mr. George F. Bristow some years ago wrote an opera, the libretto for which was a dramatization of the story of "Rip Van Winkle." It was a tuneful and praiseworthy work, yet it never commanded any great success. Mr. S. S. Pratt has written one or two operas, and the poet Saxe left in manuscript as his last two or three opera scores which may perhaps as some time be produced.

When Sir Arthur Sullivan and William Gilbert gave us a revelation of what light music drama might be in "Pinafore," a number of American composers immediately to write light operas to American libretto. So able a musician as Dudley Buck wrote a light opera for a libretto written by an accomplished journalist, William A. Croffut. It was called "Deseret," and was produced in New York. The music stood the test of pretty sharp criticism, as all Mr. Buck's musical compositions do. Yet, although the opera was produced in New York for several weeks, it did not gain such hold as to warrant its continuance. It is hard to say why, and the impression was general that its failure was partly due to the prejudice which existed against American musical composers. Not until within a year has an American composer furnished the score of a light opera which has proved a success. Mr. Reginald De Koven wrote the music for the light opera "Robin Hood," which has been continuously played now for more than a year, and is one of the chief musical successes of the last two or three years.

Some American composers have done well with burlesque opera, notably Mr. X. L. Rice, whose "Evangeline" has been on the boards for more than fifteen years. Yet Mr. Rice, while he has musical talent, has no musical education, and the melodies which he improvised were necessarily harmonized and scored by what are called hack musicians, whom he employed for that purpose.

Now, however, comes the announcement that two of the most conspicuous musicians in the United States, Mr. Dudley Buck and Mr. Walter Damrosch, have written or are still writing the scores for two operas. Mr. Buck, in fact, finished the piano score a year or two ago, and a part of the orchestral score. It is reported among musicians that his work was shown to Anton Seidl, who was the conductor of the German opera in New York city. Mr. Seidl was greatly pleased with this work, and had the German opera remained upon the boards it was his intention to produce Mr. Buck's work. Praise from Seidl is indeed praise from Sir Hubert. He was an intimate friend of Wagner, and was when he came to this country regarded as the ablest conductor or director of Wagner's operas.

Mr. Buck has hitherto been known mainly as a composer of church music, and in that field he stands present entirely the first of Americans. He has devoted himself to church music as freely believe it to be due to his opinion that hitherto there has been no profitable opening for an American composer in any other line.

Walter Damrosch was bred in the midst of musical surroundings. His father, a cultured man and very accomplished musician, established a society which would have appealed to most men, an oratorio and symphony society in New York. Out of that grew the German opera, the magnificent Metropolitan opera house and eight years of operatic productions which have been fully equal to the best that are given in European cities.

The senior Damrosch was the director. He was suddenly smitten with pneumonia on the day of the performance of one of Wagner's great operas. There was no leader whom he could call in to take his place that night at the conductor's stand, so he asked Walter, then a lad of seventeen years, to come and sit by his bedside while he went over the score with him. Suffering acute pain, the father explained to the lad the memoranda marked in the score, and then sent him to the opera house that night, a beardless stripling to conduct that great orchestra and the famous singers and splendid chorus through one of the most trying of all German operas. That one act made Walter Damrosch famous. A few days later his father died, and this boy stood at the conductor's stand in place of his father during the remainder of the season.

Of course he could not have done these things had he not already become a musician and been carefully trained under the loving direction of his father. Since that time his progress has been very rapid. Andrew Carnegie became interested in him and built for him a noble music hall in New York, and there during the winter season Walter Damrosch appears as the conductor of one of the finest orchestras in the world. He has so developed that so few musicians have, a keen business sense, and is on the high road to fortune. Fame he already has. By reason of his marriage to the daughter of Secretary James G. Blaine, following a most romantic and delightful courtship, Damrosch was brought socially into connection with many influential families.

The opera which he is writing is scored to a libretto made from Hawthorne's "Scarlet Letter," and this libretto was written by Hawthorne's son-in-law, George Parsons Lathrop. If the opera proves a success it will increase Damrosch's fame, while at the same time satisfying his ardent ambition, which is to rank with some of the great composers.

A. W. EDWARDS.

Superstitions About the Mediterranean.

The land-locked Mediterranean, which was the only sea known to the Romans and Greeks of twenty-odd centuries ago, was filled with mysterious terrors, while the more distant lands bordering on it were the abodes of wonders and strange peoples. Gods of monstrous shapes rule the waters, enchanting sirens dwelt on the islands and rocks and on the dry land beyond were to be found weird enchantresses, fire breathing beasts, fierce pygmies and dreadful cannibals. Adventurous voyagers, who got as far as the Pillars of Hercules, now called the Straits of Gibraltar, brought back the tidings that the great ocean beyond was not navigable. It was part of the mighty river which flowed around the flat earth in an unending stream.

Tradition says that there was in those times at Gibraltar a stone pillar 100 cubits high, with a brass statue on it and an inscription stating this to be the limit of navigation. Beyond was a "sea of darkness," infested with terrors beyond the power of the imagination to conceive. Occasionally a bold navigator did, nevertheless, venture outside into the darkness, but was compelled to turn back very quickly. A whirlwind would arise and threaten to swamp the vessel, or, more alarming still, a gigantic hand, supposed to be that of satan, would emerge from the ocean of eternal gloom and warn back the mariners.

Not merely on these accounts was the ocean impracticable for ships. It was reported to be so dense with slimness and so crowded with seaweeds and huge beasts that headway could not be made through it. Even up to the time of Columbus such beliefs prevailed, and his crews were terrified on entering the Saragossa sea by the weeds and calms.—Washington Star.

Terrible Mistake.

Queensware Merchant—What made that lady go out of the store so hurriedly?

Clerk—Don't know. I was showing her a vase—

"Was that what you called it?"

"Certainly."

"With a groan, 'We have lost her custom forever. You should have called it a vase.' She's from Boston."—Chicago Tribune.

THE PLATFORM.

A Strong Declaration of Republican Principle.

HARRISON'S ADMINISTRATION ENDORSED.

A Good Silver Plank—Woman Suffrage Don't Go—Reciprocity a Source of Pride—A Short but Pointed Document.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 10.—The platform of the tenth Republican convention, which Governor McKinley in his opening address erroneously called the ninth, is shorter than any of its predecessors. It is rather practical in its suggestions and devotes much less space than usual to worthy generalities and threadbare platitudes.

Now that the long sessions of the committee entrusted with its framing are over, they can talk with regard to their proceedings. They were harmonious throughout; there were no "not signs," nor any of the other features which have been ascribed to its session in imaginative despatches.

The silver men from the first manifested an earnest desire for the success of their party—with free coinage, if possible, without it if the majority so ruled. They were outvoted three to two in the sub-committee, then they appealed to the whole committee and loyally submitted their views for its decision. Propositions made by them for unrestricted free coinage, for free coinage with restrictions and for free coinage for the product of American mines and coinage with a seigniorage attached for the products of other mines and when they found themselves in a more hopeless minority in the whole committee than they had been in the sub committee they fell into the ranks and accepted a plank favoring bimetallism as a ratio to be fixed by congress.

Senators Dubois and Stoup and Congressman Swan of Idaho made powerful appeals to the committee on behalf of the lead mining industry of the silver producing states and succeeded in having inserted in the platform a denunciation of the Democratic party for their attacks on wool, lead ores and lumber, the chief products of the several states.

Judge A. W. Tourgee, with his Afro-American following, insisted that the platform should take notice of the lynchings of colored men in the south. The committee had as much difficulty in convincing him and the colored members of the committee that these were matters of state jurisdiction with which it was impossible for the United States to interfere as Mr. Blaine had in persuading Baron Fava that the United States government was not responsible for the Italian lynchings in New Orleans.

Miss Susan B. Anthony, Rev. Dr. Olympia Brown and another eloquent female advocates of woman suffrage asked to have the words "male or female" inserted after the words "white or black" in the free ballot and fair count resolution, but the committee adhered to the language of the last platform.

The Nicaragua canal people secured an expression of opinion in favor of American control of that enterprise, but failed to secure the insertion of a recommendation that "American capital" be devoted to the enterprise.

Friends of the World's Fair procured the admission by the committee of resolutions which they introduced afterwards in open convention.

A carefully prepared plank was inserted to cover the sectional school issues in the northwestern states.

In conclusion the administration of President Harrison receives a generous endorsement.

THE PLATFORM.

The representatives of the Republicans of the United States, assembled in general session on the shores of the Mississippi river, the everlasting bond of an indestructible republic, whose most glorious chapter of history is the record of the Republican party, congratulate their countrymen on the majestic march of the nation under the banners inscribed with the principles of our platform of 1888, vindicated by victory at the polls and prosperity on our fields, workshops and the mines, make the following declaration of principles.

THE TARIFF

We reaffirm the American doctrine of protection. We call attention to its growth. We maintain that the prosperous condition of our country is largely due to the wise revenue legislation of the Republican congress. We believe that all articles which cannot be produced in the United States, except luxuries, should be admitted free of duty, and that on all imports coming into competition with the products of American labor there should be duties levied equal to the difference between wages abroad and at home; we assert that the prices of manufactured articles of general consumption have been reduced under the operations of the tariff act of 1890.

We denounce the efforts of the Democratic majority of the house to destroy our tariff laws by piecemeal as manifested by their attacks on wool, lead and lead ore, and we ask the people for their judgment thereon.

We point to the success of the Republican policy of reciprocity under which export trade has vastly increased and new and enlarged markets have been opened for the products of our farms and workshops. We remind the people of the bitter opposition of the Democratic party to this practical business measure, and that, executed by a Republican administration, our present laws will eventually give us control of the trade of the world.

SILVER.

The American people from tradition and interest favor bi-metallism, and the Republican party demands the use of both gold and silver as standard money, with such restrictions and under such provisions, to be determined by consideration of values of the two metals, so that the purchasing and debt-paying powers of the dollar, whether of silver, gold or paper, shall be at all times equal.

The interests of the producers of the country, its farmers and its workingmen, demand that every dollar, paper, silver or gold, issued by the government shall be as good as any other. We commend the wise and patriotic steps already taken by our government to secure an international conference to adopt such measures as will insure a parity of value between gold and silver for use as money throughout the world.

ELECTIONS.

We demand that every citizen of the United States shall be allowed to cast one free and unrestricted ballot in all public elections and that such ballot shall be counted and reported as cast, that such laws shall be enacted and enforced as will secure to every citizen, be he rich or poor, native or foreign born, white or black, this sovereign right, guaranteed by the constitution, the free and honest popular ballot; the just and equal representation of all the people as well as the just and equal protection under the laws as the foundation of our republican institutions and the party will never relax its efforts until the integrity of the ballot and the purity of elections shall be fully guaranteed and protected in every state.

SOUTHERN OUTRAGES.

We denounce the continued inhuman outrages perpetrated on American citizens for political reasons in certain southern states of the Union.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

We favor the extension of our foreign commerce; the restoration of our mercantile marine by home built ships and the construction of a navy for the protection of our national interests and the honor of our flag; the maintenance of the most friendly relations with all foreign powers, entangling alliance with none and the protection of the rights of our fishermen. We reaffirm our approval of the Monroe doctrine and believe in the achievement of the manifest destiny of the republic in its broadest sense. We favor the enactment of more stringent laws and regulations for the restriction of criminal, pauper and contract immigration.

MISCELLANEOUS.

We favor efficient legislation by congress to protect the life and limbs of employes of the railroad companies engaged in interstate commerce and recommend legislation by the respective states that will protect employes engaged in interstate commerce, in mining and in manufacturing.

The Republican party has always been the champion of the oppressed and recognizes the dignity of manhood; irrespective of faith, color and nationality. It sympathizes with the cause of home rule in Ireland and protests against the persecution of the Jews in Russia. The ultimate reliance of free, popular government is the intelligence of the people and the maintenance of freedom among men.

We declare anew our devotion to liberty of thought and conscience, of speech, of press, and approve all agencies and instrumentalities which contribute to the education of the children of the land; but while insisting upon the fullest measure of religious liberty, we are opposed to any union of church and state. We reaffirm our opposition, declared in the Republican platform of 1888 of all combinations of capital, organized to control arbitrarily the condition of trade among our citizens. We heartily endorse the action taken on this issue and ask for such further legislation as may be required to remedy any defects in existing laws and to render their enforcement more complete and effective. We approve the policy of extending to towns and rural communities the advantages of the free delivery service now enjoyed by the large cities of the country, and reaffirm the declaration declared in the Republican platform of 1888 pledging the reduction of letter postage to one cent at the earliest possible moment.

CIVIL SERVICE.

We commend the spirit and evidence of reform in the civil service and the wise and consistent enforcement by the Republican party of the laws relating to the same.

NICARAGUA CANAL.

The construction of the Nicaragua canal is of the highest importance to the American people, both as a measure of national defense and to build up and maintain American commerce, and it should be controlled by the United States government.

TERRITORIES.

We favor the admission of the remaining territories at the earliest possible moment, having due regard to the interests of the people of the territories and of the United States. All of the federal office holders appointed in the territories should be selected from the residents thereof, and the right of self-government should be accorded as far as possible.

ARID LANDS.

We favor the cession, subject to the homestead laws of the arid public lands to the states and territories in which they lie, under such congressional restrictions as to disposition, reclamation and occupation by settlers with maximum benefits to the people.

THE COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

The World's Columbian Exposition is a great national undertaking and congress should promptly enact such reasonable legislation in aid thereof as will insure a discharge of expenses and obligations incident thereto, and the attainment of results commensurate with the dignity and progress of the nation.

INTEMPERANCE.

We sympathize with all wise and legitimate efforts to lessen and prevent the evils of intemperance and promote morality.

PENSIONS.

Ever mindful of the services and sacrifices of the men who saved the life of the nation, we pledge anew to the veteran soldiers of the republic a watchful care and recognition of their just claims upon a grateful people.

HARRISON'S ADMINISTRATION

We commend the able, patriotic and thoroughly American administration of President Harrison. Under it the country has enjoyed remarkable prosperity, and the dignity and honor of the nation, at home and abroad, have been faithfully maintained, and we offer the record of pledges kept and a guarantee of faithful performance in the future.

Hill Withdraws.

NEW YORK, June 9.—Senator David B. Hill of New York has written a letter, in which he withdraws from the race for the presidential nomination.

FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—The absence of so many Republican senators at Minneapolis and the political excitement in the air had the effect of causing the senate to adjourn to-day until Monday next, after a session lasting an hour and a quarter. Messrs. Morgan and Jones of Arkansas delivered remarks on the subject of free coinage and the pension deficiency bill was passed. No other business was transacted.

HOUSE.

The day was given to the committee on judiciary, who occupied over five hours in discussing measures on the calendar. The discussion was dry and technical, very little interest was manifested in the proceedings. Among the bills passed were: Providing that a poor person who may sue in the United States courts shall not be required to give security for costs and permitting the court to assign counsel in such cases; punishing killing committed in any place under United States jurisdiction, by death; murder in second degree by imprisonment of not less than one nor more than twenty years; repealing the statue requiring every farmer and planter producing and selling leaf tobacco to furnish a statement of sales and the names of persons purchasing the tobacco; authorizing heads of departments, judges, officers, boards, bodies, executive or judicial, required to approve or accept any recognizance, stipulation, bond, or undertaking required or permitted to be given under the laws of the United States to accept sureties thereto of guarantors thereof corporations in the laws of the United States or any state, having power to guarantee the fidelity of persons holding positions of public trust and to execute and guarantee bonds and undertakings in judicial proceedings.

The house then adjourned until to-morrow.

The Rock Island tracks are in shape again after the big storms in the east, and the first fast through train for the east went out yesterday morning.

BARBAROUS WAR.

THE PHILOSOPHICAL ABSURDITY OF INTERNATIONAL MURDER.

Camille Flammarion Gives The Mathematics of Slaughter—Millions and Millions Killed in War, as Computed by the French Scientist.

PARIS, May 7.—Can human folly, regarded from some special point of view, be considered a subject for scientific observation? We do not hesitate to answer in the affirmative, although up to the present time it has never been classified, and although it forms a whole too vast and too complex to belong to any special genus or determined category. Its magnitude and universality have doubtless hitherto kept it outside of positive studies, properly so-called. Even now we do not pretend to treat the immense subject in its full extent, but simply wish to examine one of its most interesting and serious phases, and one most worthy of attention, namely, the military system of the fourteen hundred million human beings who at this moment people the strange little planet which, since the beginning of the world, has been wandering between Mars and Venus.

Humanity is continually at war against itself without ever having taken time to reflect and ask the reason why. It opens its veins for the simple pleasure of seeing its noble blood flow, blood that is always young and continually renewed.

How many men are destroyed by war in a century? Official reports and documents preserved in the best accredited historical treatises enable us easily to calculate the number of soldiers who have been killed or have died during modern wars. Thus, for example, we know that during the unaccountable Franco-German war of 1870-71, 250,000 victims were slain on the two sides; that during the useless Crimean war of 1853-55, 785,000 were slain; that during the short Italian war of 1859, 63,000 men fell on the field of battle or died in hospitals; that the game of chess between Prussia and Austria in 1866 deprived 36,000 individuals of life; that in the United States the strife between the North and South caused the death of 550,000 men in 1860-65; we know also that the wars of the first empire poured out the blood of 3,000,000 Europeans, and moreover that France has taken up arms twenty times since 1815. On adding the number of victims of war during the last century a total of 18,800,000 is reached simply in the civilized countries of Europe and in the United States.

Commencing with the Trojan war, the case has been the same in all ages of history. Certain remarkable battles, fought hand to hand with knife or club, have had the memorable honor of leaving as many as two hundred thousand men dead on the field; as examples of this we cite the defeat of the Cimbrians and the Teutons by Marius, and the last exploits of Attila. The crusades in particular merit honorable mention, as much for their mildness as for their usefulness. Without losing ourselves in details, let us be content to prove that an average of eighteen to twenty million men are killed every century in Europe in the enlightened institution of war. If these men, averaging thirty years of age, should join hands they would form a line 5500 leagues long, crossing all Europe and Asia; the European epidemic of war gradually attacks them like an electric storm striking and stretching them on the ground; every century a similar line springs from the earth to fall in the same way.

The nations of the extreme Orient (the Chinese and their neighbors) form a second human consolidation, and shed about the same quality of blood. We call to mind their glorious heroes, Gengis Khan and Tamerlane, who marked their routes with pyramids of severed heads. Barbarous nations also are engaged in perpetual combats, sacrificing few than four to five million rational beings in the same space of time.

The total number destroyed by humanity every century in its incessant political, religious or international wars is at least forty millions.

General statistics prove at the same time that, since the Trojan war 3,000 years ago, that is, since the beginning of history, not a single year has elapsed in which some war has not killed its proportionate number. What am I saying? Since the Trojan war! If one may believe Christian tradition, had not the angels already fought in heaven? And is it not on the defeat of the rebellious angels that the existence of the devil, the temptation of Eve, the fall of Adam, original sin and the coming of the Redeemer, that is, the very foundations of Christianity, are firmly established?

During the thirty centuries which have elapsed since the beginning of Asiatic and European history—since the time of Sesostris and Darius, of Xerxes and Cyrus—a loss of forty millions a century makes the total number destroyed by war to be twelve hundred millions, a number very nearly representing the total population of the globe at the present day.

Thus, in the last three thousand years, in the wars of the Pharaohs, in the Mongolian and Chinese invasions, and the conquests of Alexander, etc., as many human beings as now inhabit the globe have been slain honorably and officially, very often while singing canticles to their gods or drawing strains of joyful music from their instruments.

* * * * * * *

Twelve hundred millions! What is this number?

It is day and the sun sheds its light and heat upon the world. The country is green, the cities full of life and the villages surrounded with laborers. Millions of men are living, acting and producing. Science is developing its splendors for the contemplation of intelligence, history and romance picture the different groups that people the world, industry transforms the face of nature, mountains are lowered, valleys elevated, seas recede, the equator and the poles join hands, steam annihilates time, rules the sea and furrows continents; electricity causes Europe and America to participate with a common life; the husband leads his bride to receive his grandmother's benediction, the child plays in the sun; life unfolds its joyous and divine radiance on the surface of the globe.

* * * * * * *

But behold the sun gone to rest; behold black night and melancholy silence. Funereal Death descends from somber heights, holding in his hand a scythe of steel. He passes like a bird of night whose flight makes one shudder, extends to the four cardinal points, traverses shadowy space and disappears in the depths; this gesture has arrested humanity in its course; this passage of the necropolore has sent all human beings to their last sleep; to-morrow morning none of us will waken; the sun will shine upon a land of the dead. Not a single human being remains to look upon the scene. Paris, London, New York, St. Petersburg, Vienna, Berlin and Rome are suddenly arrested like so many machines whose propelling power is in a moment extinguished. Streets are deserted, dwellings filled with the dead; cities and villages are but so many cemeteries.

After several days the wind blowing over this universal sepulcher carries with it only the nauseating odor of millions of decomposing bodies; from deserted buildings to the mute shores of long rivers, from great pest-stricken cities to the immeasurable plains, giant Silence, seated on the ruins of the globe, sleeps in the midst of this vast field of the dead, in the midst of this prostrated army of twelve hundred million corpses.

This immense cemetery of all mankind, seen at one view, is the real measure of the victims destroyed by war from the historical beginning of nations down to the year of grace in which we live.

Human folly is so great that, instead of leading tranquil, industrious, intellectual and happy lives, men continually commit suicide by opening their veins and pouring out their best blood in frantic convulsions. When humanity in actual life, choosing the strongest children, nourishing, educating and caring for them till they reach the full vigor of man's estate, then methodically placing them in line. As there are but 36,525 days in a century and forty million individuals must be killed during that time, the knife is not laid aside a single instant; 1,000 men are killed every day, almost one a minute, forty-six every hour. And there is no time to lose, for if by chance a single day is omitted 2,200 condemned men await their turn on the morrow.

Behold how men employ themselves! That we may fully appreciate this high degree of intelligence, let us make a few comparisons.

The sword of Mars is ceaselessly drawing blood from human veins. Eighteen million cubic meters have already been shed.

In Summer at Paris the Seine delivers to the two parts of the bridge Pont-Neuf about a hundred cubic meters of water every second, moving with a force of 2500 horse power. Every hour 360,000 cubic meters of water pass under the arches of the bridge, or 8,640,000 cubic meters in a day.

Now let us stand on the parapet of Pont-Neuf and watch this rapid, heavy and deep flow. Imagine the river to be human blood instead of water, for if the blood shed in all wars was put altogether into the basin between the quays it would form such a river, and we would have to remain standing on the parapet above the red and boiling billows forty-eight, no, fifty hours, to see it all flow away.

These floods of blood would turn gigantic mills and put in motion turbines capable of throwing immense jets to the most distant water conduits, and of sprinkling the whole city. Steamboats would pass up and down the river as they do to-day; barges would rock on the purple surges, whose penetrating odor would enter the royal buildings like nauseating fumes from the infernal regions of Dante. This quantity of blood weighs 18,000,000,000 kilograms. It is an unfailing stream, which every hour since history began has unceasingly poured 680 litres of blood to dye the royal purple worn by the occupants of imperial thrones.

If the twelve hundred million skeletons of these tragic sports should rise and climb one upon another, the ladder thus formed would reach the moon, then coil about that body and, continuing onward, would mount into infinite space four times as far again; that is, 500,700 leagues in height.

The corpses, if thrown into the channel at Calais, would form the famous bridge so long planned between France and England and separate the ocean from the North sea by a weir.

If only the heads of the men slaughtered in war were taken and placed side by side, a band would be formed reaching six times around the world.

What more can be added to these incomparable pictures which are less hideous than reality? Simply one remark! that every month the governments of Europe alone, for their good pleasure, kill more men than the number of stars seen in the heavens with the naked eye on a clear night.

That the grounds for declaring war are worthless is proved by their insignificance. Since the Trojan war, made to reclaim an unfaithful wife, down to that of 1870, made under the pretext of preventing the Hohenzollerns from sitting on the Spanish throne, or those of the English in the Indies or in Egypt, or those of Servia and the eternal Oriental question, there has never been any good reason for training troops of men, filling them with rage and making them devour each other like wolves.

Half a century afterward the result of all these convulsions is shown only by a change of color on geographical maps.

Sometimes war is supposed to be a fatal, natural and necessary evil, "like epidemics," says someone else, "to prevent the human race from multiplying too rapidly."(!!)

The earth could easily support ten times more people than it now does, and the destructions of war only affect in a relatively feeble proportion the whole human population, which is perpetuated, as is well known, at the regular rate of one birth a second. On the contrary, there are not enough hands on the earth and each family would be much richer if humanity had twice as many in its service. In fact, the condition of permanent armed peace, the European military system, is the principal cause of the present barrenness and ruin of countries.

There are seventy inhabitants to a square kilometer in France, each man having his share of the sun and able to earn his own living; but in other regions with as many natural advantages as France, like North America, with the same climate and soil, there are only four inhabitants to these same kilometers. Also the earth becomes less and less cultivated.

War is not only an unnecessary scourge, but is more injurious than all others, for it never comes alone; sickness run and famine always follow in its path. But, that we may be fully enlightened about the extent of human folly, no picture is more instructive than that of national budgets and of the manner in which national resources are spent.

A great amount of money is necessary in order to kill in proper manner, for each man slain costs about $1000. The continually increasing and multiplying taxes of all nations are never sufficient to pay for the butchery of human troops. Every year Europe spends more than a billion; two hundred million dollars in shedding her children's blood; and in France alone we spend four hundred thousand dollars every day. The war in America did not cost less than sixteen billion dollars. Since the Crimean war down to that of 1870-71, the civilized nations of Europe and America spent in destroying one another ten billion dollars of the ordinary budget, and more than eleven billions raised expressly for the purpose, making a total of twenty-one billions. The wars of the last hundred years have cost the sum of one hundred and forty billion dollars, without counting the sorrow, the loss of men and other deplorable results.

For a part only of this fabulous sum all the children might have been brought up and educated gratuitously; all lines of railways might have been built; provision might have been made for the attempts to realize aerial navigation; customs, town dues and all obstacles to freedom of trade might have been suppressed; all destruction might have been removed except that caused by illness and infirmity, we might perhaps already be able to communicate with the inhabitants of other worlds! We might have been able—but what are we saying? We might be happy, and we do not wish to be.

If the son of a family should conduct himself as do the governments of the most civilized nations of Europe, he would be declared an outlaw and condemned to the galleys or the scaffold, as the judge might determine; certainly no man would think him in full possession of his reasoning powers.

Does crime or folly rule? The two are united and divide the world between them.

For a long time the resources gained by labor have been insufficient. Again and again it is necessary to borrow money and to discount the future. To-day the public debt of Europe and America has risen to nineteen billion, six hundred million dollars. It is increasing and will keep on increasing until the nations become bankrupt. The entire public debt of all the different nations actually reaches the sum of twenty-six billion dollars and this immense amount humanity owes to itself! No astronomical problem is so great as this and no observatory can be compared to the chamber of deputies.

For whom and for what purpose are all these debts, these sacrifices and imposts of every kind, and this constantly growing public embarrassment? They are to cripple agriculture, to render the earth barren, to cause universal famine and to work out the inexorable mutual destruction of nations.

Better still! Our intelligent humanity has up to the present time had gratitude only toward its spoilers, honor for its executioners, laurels for assassins and statues for those who crush others under the iron heel of oppression.

What shall we conclude from this exhibition? May we seriously hope that the day will come when humanity shall recognize its folly, when nations shall attain the age of reason, and infamous war cease to sully our planet, because men have become more enlightened concerning the true conditions of happiness? No, we may not. Men are so made; they need masters and executioners; they need misfortunes. For many long years still ninety-nine men out of every hundred will feel the necessity of killing each other; and the hundredth man, who thinks them fools, will himself be considered a Utopian.

Can all the armies of the world be abolished? Do you dream of such a thing? It is impossible.

A friend of mine, and a mechanic, has kindly calculated the cost of making wooden soldiers of natural size and good condition. As, after all, the victims of to-day are only an affair of number, money and stratagem, he has decided that all the armies could easily be reproduced for a billion francs, or $200,000,000, a year (soldiers in fir, under officers in oak, officers in rosewood, captains in mahogany, colonels in cedar and generals in ivory) and that they could be drilled by steam-power, the artillery being included in the calculation. The leaders of the two nations at war and their staff officers would conduct the strategy at their risk and peril. The victory would belong, as heretofore, to him who by his skill should succeed in checkmating his adversary and in destroying the greatest number of combatants. This improvement on ordinary armies would have the advantage of leaving the husbandman to his field, the workman in his factory and the students to studies, and would promote public prosperity and general happiness.

This may answer as advice to future ministers of war when men, having finally reached the age of reason, shall refuse to fight. But for long centuries still, ministers and generals can rest upon their laurels. The children of our good planet will not soon attain the age of reason. And then, what can they do? They must busy themselves with something.

Besides, when one belongs to a race every nation of which deems it an honor to possess a "ministry of war" at its head, without even perceiving the infamy of such a title, he would perhaps seem rather innocent if he tried to lack sensibly.

Can brothers in the system of Sirius or Capella! If you can distinguish us from so great a distance how you must laugh at our national and international policy!

After Buried Treasure.

Sheriff Bowers was out hunting for treasure-trove yesterday but all he got was a cold. Last Saturday Judge Campbell sent Wm. Richardson to Canon City to reflect for six years on property rights in cattle, about which he has entertained somewhat vague notions heretofore. While he was in jail, after his hope of freedom had fled, Richardson told a fellow-prisoner who would soon have his liberty, about a certain lot of silver and jewelry which he had hidden under the floor of the cabin on his ranch, four miles north of Hayden Divide. He wrote full instructions for finding the loose board in the cabin floor on a piece of paper and gave it to his fellow prisoner. The man was conscientious or afraid or something else and told him, but anyhow he gave the paper to the jailer and it went to the sheriff. Sheriff Bowers went up to Hayden yesterday, hired a horse and started north. A snow storm and cold wind started about the same time and the officer says he was colder than at any time last winter. He went to two or three cabins and pulled up their flooring, but they were evidently not the right ones so he came back empty handed but will go back as soon as the weather settles.

A great clear of complaint has come from Cripple Creek and vicinity of stolen jewelry and it is thought that much of it may be hidden in Richardson's cabin.

The Art Sale.

Mr. B. Scott, Jr., of New York, the art auctioneer who conducted the recent sale of water colors for Mr. Van Gigch, is enthusiastic in his praises of the art buyers of Colorado Springs. He has sold thousands of paintings in all parts of the country, but he says that never before has he seen a town of this size where the people were so liberal and so discriminating in their purchases. The sale was a complete success, all the pictures being sold, the highest price being $250, paid by Dr. Anderson for Indoni's "Kootsa Devotion." Some of the people from the east, who are staying here temporarily, were heavy buyers, but the bulk of the collection will remain in Colorado Springs. Among the more fortunate bidders were Mr. Barnett, Count Pourtales, Dr. Anderson, Mr. Sanford, Mr. Parrish, Mrs. Roberts, Mrs. Bemis and Miss Crowell.

Mr. Joseph Medill, editor of the Chicago Tribune, has engaged rooms at The Antlers for Thursday.

PRESENT DAY PROBLEMS.

THE PROBLEM OF THE CITY.

By Josiah Strong, D. D.,

Author of "Our Country," General Secretary Evangelical Alliance.

A generation ago Prof. Francis Lieber, I think it was, said that the city was "the most difficult and perplexing problem of modern times." And more than forty years ago Alexis De Tocqueville, whom Mr. Gladstone calls the Edmund Burke of his generation, wrote "I look upon the size of certain American cities, and especially upon the nature of their population, as a real danger which threatens the security of the democratic republics of the new world." If the judgment and fears of Lieber and De Tocqueville were well founded the problem of the city is now much more perplexing, and the necessity of its solution far more urgent, for our urban population is to-day six times as large as it was forty years ago, and more than twice as large relatively. In 1850 one-eighth of our population lived in cities of 8000 inhabitants and over; now more than one-fourth.

The city means both the place and the population. Each influences the other. In an important sense the place makes the people, and in a more important sense the people make the place. Both the people, then, enter into the problem of the city. That problem so far as the place is concerned is to make the city serve in the highest possible degree, the physical, intellectual, and moral health of the people. So far as the population is concerned, the problem of the city is to secure the highest possible manhood and womanhood.

The difficulty of this problem increases with the size of the city. It is comparatively an easy matter to keep a population of 5000 reasonably healthy, intelligent, moral and prosperous. The problem is much more difficult for a city of 50,000, and when applied to a city of 500,000 the problem is vastly complicated. And difficult as is the problem of a city of half a million, it is simple compared with a city like London, with more than 5,000,000 inhabitants.

As a rule the denser the population the worse the sanitary conditions, and the higher the death rate. This is strikingly shown in the following table, furnished by the late census. Here the three most densely populated wards in Boston, Chicago, and Cincinnati, are compared as to death rate with the three least densely populated wards in the same cities.

Cities.	Wards.	Average number of persons per acre.	Average death rate
Boston	8, 9, 16	166	19.40
Boston	23, 24, 25	4	18.61
Chicago	5, 16, 19	98	22.20
Chicago	27, 31, 33	1	16.90
Cincinnati	7, 10, 14	154	20.90
Cincinnati	1, 29, 30	3	18.17

If we could tabulate intelligence and morals in like manner, we should find that they decrease as density of population increases. This holds true, however, only when the density amounts to overcrowding; but there is sure to be overcrowding in all large cities.

We see, then, that the wonderful growth of the city is one of the most important factors in the problem. Let us look at this factor more closely.

In 1800 the percentage of urban population as compared with that of the whole country was 3.97. In 1880 it had risen to 22.57. Many have believed that we were about to find relief by a reaction to the rural districts; but the late census shows that from 1880 to 1890 the tendency to the city was stronger than ever, the percentage of urban population having risen to 29.22. In 1830 the number of cities having a population of 8000 or more was 286; in 1890 the number had leaped up to 843. Between 1870 and 1890 the number of cities having a population of 100,000 or more doubled, rising from fourteen to twenty-eight. In a number of states, nearly all, the increase of population from 1880 to 1890 was in the cities. In the state of New York more than three-fourths of the increase was urban. In Connecticut the total increase of population was about 140,000 while nearly 165,000 of it was in cities. In Illinois the total increase was over 740,000, and more than 700,000 of it was urban. In many states the city population was nearly doubled during those ten years. In Tennessee it increased 78 per cent., in Colorado 161. Taking the whole country together the rural population increased on 8 per cent., while the urban increased more than fifty-seven.

The questions naturally arise whether this remarkable movement toward the city is a temporary or permanent tendency, and whether it is peculiarly American, due to the exceptional conditions incident on a new civilization. Facts show that it is a world phenomenon. London is gaining 100,000 a year, Paris 50,000, and Berlin is growing faster than New York. Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Shanghai, and Tokio, and even the cities of Africa, as well as those of Asia and Europe, have felt the new impulse.

This movement, however, will no doubt prove permanent. The tendency of men to congregate runs as far back as the time of Cain, who we are told "builded a city." This tendency has become more operative during this century for three reasons, viz., the invention of agricultural machinery, the building of railways, and the multiplication of manufactures. On a farm one man can now do the work which once employed several. This renders a large rural population superfluous. Manufactures attract this superfluous population to the cities, or if planted in the country, build up a new city; while railways make it easy to transport great numbers, and, what is still more important, make it easy to feed them. There is of course a natural limit to the agricultural population, but none to the urban. The time will therefore come when most of our population will live in cities; and the great cities of the twentieth century will be so vast that our present metropolis would make hardly more than a respectable suburb for one of them.

We cannot then eliminate the factor of rapid growth from the problem of the city. We must therefore look for our solution in the improvement of the character of the population, which is the other great factor of the problem.

The city is an organism which has the intellectual and moral, as well as physical, life, and it is important that all of these should be developed harmoniously. As it is abnormal and dangerous for a child to grow in physical strength and stature without growing in judgment and self-control, so it is dangerous for the city to grow physically without a corresponding intellectual and moral growth.

We cannot arrest the physical growth of the city; now then may we quicken its moral and intellectual growth? For suggestions in answer to this question I must refer the reader to the writer's forthcoming book "The New Era." The object of this paper is simply to present clearly the nature and magnitude of the problem which is presented by the modern city. I have left myself but little space in which to speak of the difficulties presented by the character of our urban population.

It is of the gravest importance that so large a proportion of this population is foreign. Probably two-thirds of our immigrants settle in cities; and those who are foreign by birth or parentage frequently constitute from three-fifths to four-fifths of our urban population. We recognize many most valuable elements among our immigrants, but we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that illiteracy among them is 38 per cent. greater than among native-born whites; nor can we forget that although in 1890 they constituted less than one-eighth of our whole population they furnished more than one-half of our paupers. Moreover, the poorest and most vicious elements of our native population seek the cities, while a large proportion of the better class, whose presence would help to control the ignorant and vicious, leave their business in the city and transfer their homes to the suburbs.

The large proportion of the worst classes in the city makes any reform movement difficult even where the great body of the population are of one blood, one language, and one religion, which is the case in London. How much more difficult is it to create a common public sentiment and effect reform when blood, language, and religion all serve as walls of separation?

Our cities which have foreigners in sufficient numbers for the different nationalities to segregate themselves are made up as it were of a slice from Berlin, another from Cork, another from Rome, another from Stockholm, another from Shanghai, etc., which constitute socially a sort of crazy-quilt patchwork, only the several pieces are not stitched together. And it becomes very difficult for influences which would otherwise be generally pervasive to reach and mold these varied elements. Such unassimilated masses are dangerous to the body politic.

The transforming of these strange populations of every name into enlightened Americans, worthy of freedom because capable of self-mastery, is necessary to the solution of the problem of the city, which is necessary to the safety of the state.

Moon's Weather Record.

Following is the weather record for May, 1892, as reported by Emery J. Moon, of Husted, Colo. Altitude 6510 feet:

Maximum temperature, 84 on the 23rd.

Minimum temperature, 29 on the 22d.

Mean temperature, 57.72.

Maximum daily mean temperature, 62 on the 23rd.

Minimum daily mean temperature, 37 on the 8th.

Number clear days 8.

Number fair days 14.

Number cloudy or foul days, 9.

Number days on which rain or snow fell, 11.

Total snowfall, 1.00 inch on 31st.

Total precipitation, (water) 1.74 inches.

Prevailing wind, north 13 days.

Mean temperature 6.20 deg. lower than May, 1891, and precipitation 2.07 inches less.

Mr. E. A. Risley, general manager of THE GAZETTE, and Mrs. Risley returned on Sunday from a visit of several weeks in the east.

Albert Matthews, C. P. Barnes and F. M. Ellison are in Denver attending the annual meeting of the Grand commandery of Knights Templar.

A recent number of Nature contains a favorable mention of Colonel Ensign's recent report on Colorado and western forestry, published by the department of agriculture.

CITY COUNCIL.

An Interesting Meeting of the Board—Important Matters Settled.

The mayor and all the members of the city council were present at the first June meeting Monday evening.

A lengthy petition was read asking for the removal of Joel Atkinson, charging him with unnecessary cruelty in making an arrest on May 12. The petition was signed by W. F. Fisher and others who witnessed the arrest. It was accompanied by a report by the police committee stating that it had investigated the charges but could find no cause for the dismissal. The report of the police committee was adopted.

A petition of the First Baptist church for permission to tap the water mains for the purpose of running a water motor to operate its pipe organ was granted, subject to the same conditions as regulate the other churches using the water.

A petition from Wm. Scott was read asking the council to have the new High school building inspected, stating that competent men declared the work and material unsatisfactory.

Mayor Sprague stated that the school board had heard of the report and had sent for Lee & Boal, the architects, to come and inspect the work. He thought the board would see to the matter.

Alderman Finegan said it was wrong for contractors to take work and slight it and there should be a city building inspector. He had always supposed the city engineer was the city building inspector. He was glad the matter was being stirred up.

Alderman Hoyt moved that the petition be referred to the city engineer and public grounds committee, and the mayor be instructed to call a special meeting to hear the report. This motion was afterwards withdrawn.

Alderman Dunbar said Contractor Roberts was inspecting the work constantly, that Mr. Humparey was giving much time to the work, and that the architects had been sent for. He thought the board competent to run the matter.

Alderman Finegan thought it would not hurt the building to have it inspected thoroughly. He moved that the city engineer and three builders of the city be appointed to inspect the building and report.

Alderman Dunbar thought the whole matter a farce; that there were good enough and competent men handling the building. The council were acting like a pack of fools in considering the matter. Everyone knew what actuated the suggestion, and what business had the council to dip into the matter?

Alderman Dunbar's remarks stirred up Alderman Gillingham, who replied so warmly that the mayor had to declare for peace. Mr. Gillingham thought the gentleman forgot himself when he declared the council a pack of fools for investigating this or any other matter of public concern. The council has a right to inspect this or any other building. He knew what Alderman Dunbar's relations to the school board are. Another school building in the city is unsafe in his opinion, the Lincoln school. The walls are cracking and the building sways with every storm, and the teachers and pupils leave it with fear at times.

An amendment was made that the Lincoln school also be inspected, and the motion as amended was adopted. The following were selected to act with the city engineer: Contractors Joseph Dozier, W. R. Roby and W. H. Goshen.

Prof. Wm. Strieby, by request, made some remarks on the probability of oil tanks exploding. He said that kerosene and naptha are not explosives in the form of liquid, but in the form of vapor. Heat causes the vapor to form, and mixing with the air causes the explosion. The "flashing point" is at a temperature of 100 degrees Farenheit, but differs according to circumstances. He had not inspected the oil tanks in this city, but understood they are buried in the ground. This is an excellent plan, and if a shade was placed over them there would be little danger of their being heated by the sun sufficiently to reach the flashing point. Naptha and gasoline flash at about 98 degrees. He thought there was very little probability of the tanks being exploding by being struck by lightning.

Mr. Page, representing the oil company, said he would have the tanks shaded.

Alderman Finegan thought the tanks should be removed to relieve the minds of the people living near them. It would be hard to get them to understand Professor Strieby's scientific conclusions and it was just as well to blow a man up as to scare him to death.

Upon motion Professor Strieby was added to the committee to investigate the removal of the tanks.

The finance committee reported in the matter of paying Architect Doug as for the plans prepared for a city jail. The report reviewed the action of the council as it appears on the records and could find no place in which the plans were accepted, and finally recommended that the plans be not paid for. The report was adopted after some discussion.

Alderman Davis reported that the water committee had visited Lake Moraine and had decided to send up several men to clean the place up.

The public grounds committee was given power to act in the matter of fixing up the pavilions in the parks.

There was a long discussion regarding the contract with E. O. Holmes, for the care of the Cheyenne park, but his bond was finally approved.

The cemetery committee asked for the privilege of removing the pavilion at the cemetery nearer the west gates and selling the land where it now stands, if it seems such action advisable. The request was granted.

The reports of the police magistrate and city marshal for the month were read.

The ordinance amending the dog ordinance, introduced some time ago, was adopted.

A large number of bills were read and allowed.

The city clerk was instructed to make a statement of the expenses of the last election by precincts.

The first report of Mr. J. C. Bland as supervising engineer of the Huerfano viaduct was read. He reported progress being made in letting sub-contracts and getting out the iron work, and stated that work on the masonry would begin about July 2.

The license of McGarry & Dawson for conducting an employment agency was transferred to W. L. Dawson & Co., successors to the business, and their bond approved.

Alderman Finegan raised the question of permitting some citizens on Cascade avenue to fence off a small piece of ground owned by the city and making a park of it. It was the general impression that no harm was being done as the street was not obstructed.

The water commissioner was instructed to fix the drinking fountain in the Alamo park.

The plumber bonds of Wm. Scott & Co., Bumsted & Co. and McDavish & Joyce were approved, after which the council adjourned.

O. E. S.

A Grand Chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star Organized.

Delegates from the principal cities of the state assembled in the Masonic lodge rooms in this city Monday to organize a grand lodge of the Order of the Eastern Star for Colorado. The day was spent in adopting a constitution and by-laws. Mr. George D. Greenfield of Leadville was elected chairman and Mrs. E. S. Cohen of this city secretary.

The Order of the Eastern Star is a branch of Masonry to which women are eligible. There have been lodges in various cities of the state for some time, but hitherto there has been no state organization. To-day and to-morrow will be spent in finishing the work, an excursion to Manitou, a visit to the Casino and other entertainments. The delegates from the various lodges are as follows:

Colorado Springs—C. E. Stubbs, Mrs. E. S. Cohen, Mrs. L. L. C. Dwinel, Mrs. Emily Lawton.

Manitou—Charles Herick, Mrs. F. Hutchinson, Mrs. A. Crica.

Colorado City—John McCoach, Mrs. Jennie Humphrey, Mrs. Jennie George.

Denver—Fred W. Nance, Mrs. Annie E. Potter, Mrs. Mary Barry.

Longmont—H. H. Coplit, Mrs. Minerva Coplit, Mrs. Mary L. Carr.

Pueblo—L. D. Hathaway.

Greeley—Miss Meta T. Bassett, Charles Love, Mrs. Love, Mrs. Clara M. Hooper.

Trinidad—E. H. Gifoil, Mrs. John Humparey, Mrs. Butler.

Leadville—George D. Greenfield, Mrs. Clara Vulpine, Mrs. Carrie Reeta, Mrs. Charlotte Davis, Mrs. Wm. Gellar, L. Q. Hobbs, Mrs. Genevieve Hewitt.

Boulder—L. B. Borden, H. E. Henry, Mrs. Emma D. Adams, Miss Jessie Wilson, Mrs. Sarah E. Norton.

The grand chapter, Order of the Eastern Star, was called to order yesterday morning in this city at 9:30 o'clock by Bro. Geo. D. Greenfield.

The chapter then proceeded to the election of the following officers for the year:

Mrs. Carrie Reef, grand worthy matron.

L. D. Hathaway, grand worthy patron.

Mrs. Anna D. Humparey, grand associate matron.

Fred W. Nance, grand associate patron.

Mrs. Eliza S. Cohen, grand secretary.

Miss Meta T. Bassett, grand treasurer.

Mrs. Emma Adams, grand conductress.

Mrs. Mary Potter, grand associate conductress.

Mrs. Ella L. C. Dwinel, grand chaplain.

Mrs. Phenia Weaver, Grand Adah.

Mrs. Mary M. Elwee, Grand Ruth.

Mrs. Eva Aldrich, Grand Esther.

Mrs. Hannah Stubbs, Grand Martha.

Mrs. Minerva C. Coplit, Grand Electa.

Miss Clara M. Hooper, grand warder.

Mrs. Kay S. Eaton, grand marshal.

Mr. A. C. Henry, grand sentinel.

Mrs. Ida M. Taylor, grand organist.

After installing the officers the convention adjourned to meet at 9:30 this morning. Last evening was spent at Manitou, where the grand chapter was entertained in a handsome manner by Glen Eyrie chapter.

A Colorado Angel.

Philadelphia Press.

"Hello, Michael," said Sir Peter, looking over his spectacles at his assistant, "what was the trouble over in the mountain division this morning?"

"Oh, it was nothing. We quieted the disturbance in a few minutes."

"Yes, naturally. But what was it about?"

"It was a new angel, just from Colorado, where he was well known for his piety."

"But what was the matter with him?"

"When we gave him the new golden crown he did not like it, and stormed."

"Why?"

"He wanted a silver one."

A RECEPTION.

The Y. M. C. A. Receives the Bi-Chloride of Gold Club.

The Y. M. C. A. did themselves credit last evening by the royal reception which they extended to the Bi-Chloride of Gold club in their rooms.

Rev. S. H. Bennett delivered the address of welcome in a few happy and well chosen remarks and was followed by Mayor Sprague, who read an original poem dedicated to the Bi-Chloride of Gold club. A. P. Logan responded in behalf of the club, after which the visitors adjourned to the gymnasium, where they were treated to a very clever calisthenic exercise with dumb bells, by a class of eight, under the leadership of Mr. W. H. Lloyd. A light collation was served in the gymnasium after which the company returned to the parlors where Mr. James Duncan and Mr. Walter Bourne rendered several of the club's popular songs.

The following is Mr. Fred G. Sprague's poem:

Intemperance, like a lion's mouth,
Takes victims east, west, north and south;
And, in its power, with lion rage,
It knows no limit in its cage;
But, reaching forth its ruthless paw
Stops not at piteous cries nor law.
Each victim makes another feast;
And, when consumed by this great beast,
The lines still close, deaf to appeal,
Inviting to the proffered meal.
But, thanks to Providence, at last,
With many souls, the danger's past.
Upon the steps of wisdom's stair,
Each age is busied with something rare;
But this decade must first introduce
The power of Bi-Chloride of Gold.
The Keeley war-cry rends the air.
The lion's bearded in his lair,
And, when he wounds his men prepare,
And searches for it, it's not there.
No longer treated, nor a treat,
Not served for hungry ones to eat.
Man's soul is run in a new mold,
Transformed by this grand lion of gold.
Once it was a Keeley cure sure,
But, now, instead, it's Keeley cure.
Give ear, ye heavens, the story to.
The man was sick, but now is well.
He's welcomed home,—wife, children, wait,
And run to meet him at the gate.
Or, if he be in single state,
Hollo! and some lover, one surpliate,
Ready to greet him, though he's poor,
And say, "I'm glad you took the cure."
'Tis no disgrace, but honor rare,
For one to climb this golden stair,—
To stop the race of fortune's waste,
When stops to ruin would make haste;
To make the best of life—the most—
Instead of reeling 'gainst a post;
To find no more the aching head,
Nor boots still on, when once in bed.
Best ray of light, we've found it out—
"When rum is in, then wit is out."
So, that our wits may have fair play
We've cast the horrid stuff away.
Freedom for bondage—life for death—
Beefsteak for two, with sweetness breath—
Money in purse, with manhood's power,
And growing grander every hour.
Then upward look, dear friends, to-night,
The first step forward wins the light.
If, with each sweet, returning day
Thy feet still press the better way,
Set thy mark high, and reach the goal,
As, step by step, thy free-born soul
Strives for true manhood, purest worth,
Untarnished by the sins of earth,
With all the past in love forgiven,
By friends on earth, by those in heaven.
Thus life has aims, never known before,
Whose sun shall rise and set no more!
And now, dear friends of Keeley cure,
Y. M. C. A., with motives pure,
Bids you God-speed in life's great fight,
Glad you've enlisted in the right,
And pray that, with no slack well curbed,
The rising youth may be insured.
And, while they know what they're about,
May not fall in, to be hauled out.
This city bids you welcome here,
And each true heart sends words of cheer.
Your work is noble, and you'll meet
Kind greetings, as you walk the street.
Long live the Major, Doctor too,
Whose charges make men rich and new;
God save the man who trains a frown,
Keeley's sign, have the most in town.

Belevue Sanitarium Report.

The report of the Belevue sanitarium for the year ending April 30, 1892, has been issued in pamphlet form. It shows this charitable institution to be in much better shape than ever before. The average number of inmates in 1891 was 8½, while the average cost per week was $16.33, against $7.61 paid for board. This past year the average number of patients was 13, while the cost was reduced to $10.32, so that the total running expenses in 1892 were $6,566.50, against $7,213.52 in 1891, notwithstanding the increase in the number of patients. A great deal of credit for the increased usefulness of the institution belongs to Dr. Solly, who has been untiring in his efforts for its success, giving his services as a physician as well as liberal cash donations. He is the physician of the sanitarium, and his official report is as follows:

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

During the past year thirty-seven cases of consumption have been treated, six by Dr. C. A. Carr and thirty-one by myself. It is too soon to pronounce positively concerning the results in such recent cases, but so far it may be said of the thirty-seven cases that about two out of three have received benefit.

Twenty were in the third stage of the disease, being advanced cases, and several were admitted in a hopeless condition. Of these eleven grew worse or died, three dying in the sanitarium, and nine improved. Ten were in the second stage, of whom two grew worse and eight were benefited. The cases are too few and too recent to found any statistics upon, but the results are at least equal to the average obtained in elevated climates.

Of the entire thirty-seven cases, eleven were remaining in the sanitarium on May 1, 1892. Three died in the house during the year, and twenty-four were discharged, of whom ten grew worse and thirteen were improved, six of whom, as before, are earning their living. The average duration of residence was fifteen weeks and three days.

Besides these cases of phthisis, eight patients with other maladies have been treated, all of them successfully. They were admitted at higher rates, for the purpose of helping the finances, but it is hoped in the future that with increased donations it will be unnecessary to divert portion of the accommodations from another intended use for paying patients. It is also intended as far as special philanthropic considerations allow, that only curable cases be admitted, and so more good be accomplished than in the past. Two years' experience in the Belevue has confirmed my opinion that for the majority of patients with phthisis, more especially when means are limited, and also when unaccompanied by relatives, a sanitarium affords the best chances of recovery.

S. E. SOLLY, M. D.,
Physician in Charge.

At the meeting of the Sanitarium society, held a little over a year ago, several members and officers urged the changing of the institution into a private hospital for general cases or closing it altogether on the ground that it could not be kept full, and that sufficient funds could not be procured from contributions and sums paid by the patients to pay expenses, and that it must necessarily average as much as $5 a week for a week's maintenance. Fortunately this was not done and the few subscribers who have borne the heavy burden of its support now feel that with a few added subscribers they can continue and even enlarge their present field of labor. Copies of the report may be obtained from Mrs. M. A. Garstin, northeast corner Cascade and Kiowa.

A Career of Crime.

George Goodwin, the counterfeiter, was sentenced in the United States court in Denver Monday to fifteen years in the United States penitentiary at Detroit. Goodwin's real name is Charles E. Love and his history is an interesting one, inasmuch as he seems to have deliberately educated himself for crime. Love had a good home in the east but he ran away from home and tramped west. He fell in with a tough set and came to this city where the gang broke open a box car and stole some shoes and cigars. He was caught with another man, pleaded guilty and was sent to Canon City for two years. He was released on commutation and went to Salt Lake where he committed a larceny and was locked up in the county jail. He broke a window bar one night and escaped, going to California. There he fell in with the Pacific coast gang of counterfeiters which has been the despair of the federal authorities for years, but which is now pretty well broken up. He was a young man well suited to their plans, and so the next two years saw him in a business college in Oakland learning the penmanship. When his education was done the gang commenced operations, and were very successful. Their scheme was simple. They took an old, dingy $5 note and carefully erased the figures with a sharp knife, leaving the vignette and ornamentation untouched. Then with pen and ink "20" was put in place of "5," and "XX" in place of the "V," and the note could then be passed on almost any one. There were two pen men in the crowd, but Goodwin or Love was the most skillful, and did most of the work. California became too hot for them, and they worked north to Seattle, where they separated. It is said that over 5,000 notes were raised and passed off on the Pacific coast. Goodwin went to Butte, Mont., where he established a beer carders. He then started on a tour down through Wyoming and came to Denver. He worked in this city for three weeks and passed about $500 worth of the bills in that time. The police were hot on his track then and he took the evening train for this city, leaving a respectable balance in a Denver bank. He came uptown and saw China Tim's dress shop. He went in and bought a handkerchief, offering Tim a $20 note. Tim looked at it and said he had no change, and stepped out to get it. He came back with Captain Cushingham and Goodwin was arrested. He was sent to Denver but escaped from the Arapahoe county jail and was gone for a year but finally returned to Butte with a heavy beard, and a disguised appearance. He was arrested the first day in town and very damaging evidence found in his trunk. He was brought to Denver, tried and convicted by the Chinaman's testimony. His mother and family stood by him and he had an able lawyer, but the evidence was too strong and he will serve out what will probably be a life sentence.

Notice.

To Shippers of Live Poultry:

All coops for shipping fowls should be not less than 3½ feet in length, 16 inches high and 2½ feet in width. Coops for turkeys shall not be less than 2 feet high. There must not be over 2½ dozen fowls to a coop, below this number to be regulated by size of fowl, and each coop must be provided with a cup of water on the road.

The Colorado Humane society gives notice to shippers of poultry to this market that the agents of this society will inspect such shipments upon arrival of trains. All consignments of live fowls in coops too crowded, or not conforming to the provisions of this notice, will be confiscated and disposed of in such manner as shall seem best to the society or its agents.

THE COLORADO HUMANE SOCIETY,
COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.,
June 3, 1892.

The deed for the 160 acres of land which Judge Outcault sold the county for $20,000 was recorded yesterday.

CRIPPLE CREEK LETTER.

From the Regular Gazette Correspondent in the El Paso County Gold Fields.

CRIPPLE CREEK, June 5.—One of the best mills in the camp is that at Beaver Park on the property of the Beaver Park Land and Water company. It is one of the McFarland Gilpin county pattern and has now started operations. The company is composed of Secretary-of-state Elton, Senator McGovney, A. L. Lawson and others, whose names are a guarantee of integrity and business management of its affairs. The concentrator will treat ores from the Washington, Independence, Gold King and other mines, from the start, and as the new ore road to Bull mountain and Wilson creek country is completed, and the grade a comparatively easy one, many other mines will shortly send their ore for treatment to this place and there is no doubt but it will be run right along to its full capacity. Several new buildings are being run up, and a more beautiful rural location to pass the summer months is not to be found in the Cripple Creek region. There has been a considerable demand for the town company's lots, and a new town must evidently soon spring into existence here. The grading of Main street is now completed, the course of Beaver creek having been diverted for a few hundred feet, some bridges have been put in and preparations made to further develop the property as a townsite. One great advantage in Beaver Park is the copious supply of water from the pure mountain stream that runs through the entire length of the property.

The outlook of affairs in Cripple Creek is satisfactory. Real estate is not as active as might be desired. The disorganized condition of city matters and the absence of a mayor and recognized corporation has undoubtedly stood much in the light of the development of the town; but now a new point of departure is arrived at. Fresh elections will shortly be held, and none can be found to question the laudable public spirit of Mr. Geo. W. Carr in abandoning his appeal to the supreme court. The progress of the city is assured, and the final constitution of a legal city administration will mark a red-letter day in the annals of Cripple Creek. Mining values, real estate and mercantile business will improve, it is safe to assume, 30 per cent by the change of things, and, above all at present in importance, the water supply question, the most vital and pressing need of this town, can be satisfactorily dealt with.

Dr. Waising attributes much of the sickness that has prevailed to the water from wells that have been affected by the drainage and seepage from higher ground. If, however, the supply is obtained from Beaver Park by pipe line as is proposed, it will leave nothing to desire in this respect. Beaver creek is noted for the purity and quality of its water. The administration of justice is about the only feature that leaves nothing to improve upon. It is nothing short of marvelous how free this camp has been from the beginning from the more serious forms of crime or violence. Those who are disposed to criticise Cripple Creek in an unfriendly manner must admit this. A large new mining camp, without a municipal government, fifteen miles from a railroad, and until quite recently exceptionally severe weather, and yet we find but a couple of serious shooting cases to report after an existence of nine months. Surely the camp deserves credit in this respect. The thanks of the community are due to Justice Adams who has unsparingly exerted himself, as also to the energetic and vigilant police officers who have materially assisted in maintaining public order throughout a trying period.

The board of health with temporary powers and functions constituted at last week's mass meeting, will summarily deal with the question of the removal or destruction of garbage and sanitation now so serious and threatening to the health of the whole community. The rear of one of the finest business blocks, at the corner of Second street, is at present a stagnant hotbed of disease; in spite of the repeated remonstrances of the property owners facing the avenue. It will probably be the first matter to engage the attention of our new health officers.

Divine service was conducted yesterday in various portions of the city. A large congregation assembled at the Congregational place of worship on Carr avenue to hear the Rev. C. B. Gregg of Colorado Springs. Those who were fortunate enough to secure places came away deeply impressed with the moving yet simple style of address peculiar to this so much esteemed and universally respected minister of the Gospel.

A cursory visit to the Gold Dust lode, one of the properties of the Rock Island Mining company on Minnie hill, amply repaid attention. This appears to be an exceptionally promising mine. The ore or quartz is not of the usual character in the majority of the other properties. The vein at present is not wide as the shaft has not been sunk to any great depth but the character of the formation, the abundance of decomposed quartz, iron rose matter and the presence of water amply justify the highest expectations that are formed from present indications. The assays from this mine have run as high as $80 to $75, and in some cases $93 a ton. A shipment of 20 sacks is to be made to Denver and Pueblo on Tuesday for further assay purposes and to ascertain the average value. The situation of the property is very good, being close to the new Hayden Divide road, and if the vein trends in the direction assumed at present it is probable the management will stope out under the side of the hill and thus run the ore out inexpensively instead of adopting the more costly hoisting process. Drifting will commence very shortly and another shipper will be added to the list of solid mines. A large ore house is to be constructed.

It seems that according to the school census there are more children over 6 and under 21 years of age in the Cripple Creek district than in any other school district in the county except that of Colorado Springs.

Great progress is being made in the development of the Work mining properties, some of which adjoin the noted Pharmacist lode on Bull Mountain.

There appears to be some confusion in the deduction that we arrived at regarding the quotations of Anaconda stock and an impression is abroad that the fall in value may be due to deterioration in the quality or production of these mines. Nothing could be more erroneous, the property is as good as ever but no doubt if the Work company are successful in their litigation with the Anaconda, the stock of the latter will be still further shaken down, as the Work company lay claim to a valuable portion of the Anaconda workings. A glance at the position of the Rustler and Buffer lodes will explain this clearly. The Buffer intersects and takes in the workings of one of the Anaconda claims, the Rustler overlaps the Anaconda, and is on the same vein. The question is one which decidedly affects the interests of both these great companies but not the merits of the mines themselves, or of the camp as a producer. If a coalition of interests could be effected and a union formed between the Anaconda and the Work company, they would, together, form one of the most valuable mining properties in the state. This consummation is greatly to be desired and may be hoped for in the interests of the camp and all parties concerned.

A Bold Theft.

George Green, by trade a barroom lounger, is now loafing in the county jail awaiting preliminary examination on a charge of grand larceny and burglary. Green had been loafing around the barroom and gambling hall of the Hoffman, in Colorado City, for several days, and on Monday night he happened to see the faro dealer put a lot of gold pieces in a bag and place them behind the bar. About 11 o'clock he walked into the barroom and waited until he had a chance, when he put the bag containing between $300 and $700 in his pocket and marched coolly out. The loss was not discovered until about 2 o'clock and then suspicion at once centered on Green. Some one had seen him step on a car about half past eleven and so two officers drove over here at once. Officer Shank remembered seeing a man who answered Green's description get off a Manitou car about midnight and walk south. The officers at once started to scour the south end of town and on Cucharras street they met their man walking with a woman of loose character. In his pockets was found the money all but $15, still in the canvas sack. He will have his preliminary examination to-day. The woman was given forty-eight hours to leave the city.

Their Best Guns Spiked.

The Manufacturer.

The indications are that our Democratic friends will have much less to say about the billion congress, during the coming campaign, than they had intended. The reason is that the lowest of their own estimates of the appropriations to be made by the house of representatives during the present session, closely approximates half a billion; or so be exact, $485,820,899. This is only an estimate. The final figures adopted by the Democratic house will almost certainly be larger, and even these will be attained only by sacrificing important public interests in such a manner that the Republican senate will be compelled to make the figures even greater. The first billion, be it observed, is to be expended at a time when there is no huge surplus in the treasury, such as lay there two years ago. It is to be appropriated, also, just before a great national election, and therefore, with a certainty that the expenditures will be less parsimonious in the next session, when no such restraint will be placed upon the house. There is good reason, in fact, for believing that the present congress will expend more money than its predecessor did. Thus the Democrats approach the campaign with two of their best guns spiked. They cannot any longer claim that the McKinley tariff has put up prices, and they cannot denounce the Republican congress for its extravagance. The prospect really begins to look very gloomy for the warriors in that camp.

A Vast Mineral Belt.

Herald Democrat.

It is quite likely that the locators of the Colorado Midland railway had a small conception of the vast mineral belt which that road traverses, when its location was established. Prospectors have been busy since the discovery of minerals at Cripple Creek, and the zone is found to extend from Pike's Peak to Leadville, nearly the entire length of the line. A number of new camps have been established.

Colorado's Great Year.

Denver Times.

Creede, Copper Rock and Cripple Creek are turning out more ore and better ore than even their best friend thought they would at this season. This is to be Colorado's great year.

MINES AND STOCKS.

Street Talk Regarding Colorado Springs Mining Interests.

Mr. C. C. Lansing, a prominent capitalist of Pueblo, has been elected one of the directors of the Shasta Mining company in place of John E. Shaw, resigned.

Despatches from Creede Wednesday stated that a timber fire was raging on Bachelor mountain, having started on the Hidden Treasure claim. The timber and shaft house of the Park Regent company were destroyed.

Sales of mining properties at Cripple Creek were recorded yesterday as follows: Shad Reid and C. S. Cody to W. P. Hoffman, the Ella lode for $1,000; F. Duval and others to W. P. Hoffman, the Gold Nugget and Gold Wedge lodes for $4,000.

The Orphan Bell company at Cripple Creek had over 100 sacks of ore ready for shipment when a GAZETTE representative visited the property a week ago. The company has an incline shaft down 90 feet, and is starting another shaft at a distance of about 500 feet. When these two shafts meet a large body of ore is expected to be opened up and regular shipments will be made.

One of the strongest mining companies organized in the state this year was that of the Brookvale Mining and Tramway company, which filed articles of incorporation with the secretary of state yesterday. The capital stock of the company is one million dollars and its operations will be confined to Carson Camp, Hinsdale county, with principal business office in Colorado Springs. The following well known mining men constitute the board of directors and officers of the company: H. C. Sisty, president, Carson; C. L. Armitt, vice president, Colorado Springs; John J. Minnihan, also of Colorado Springs, secretary and treasurer, W. H. Leonard and J. C. Connor. Besides these gentlemen, the following well-known mining men are interested in this company: L. R. Ehrich, H. L. Lindbridge, Samuel P. Beall, George Austin and E. B. Sisty. The company owns three valuable claims in Carson Camp adjoining the famous Lost Trail group on the south side of North Fork of North Trail creek. Work is being pushed on these properties at present by a contract for 100 feet. Ore has been passed through continually from the grass roots which averages $30 per ton, with a large number of assays from picked samples running into the thousands. Besides pushing work on these properties, the company will build and operate a public tramway from Carson Camp to the mouth of Lost Trail creek, thereby enabling all shipping mines to get their product to the mouth of the creek at a very reasonable expense. Mr. Sisty gives it as his opinion that the expense of hauling the ore will not exceed $1 per ton. The tram will be so arranged as to dump the ore through chutes into cars, as soon as the D. & R. G. extends its line from Rio Grande City to the mouth of Lost Trail creek. Mr. Sisty has great faith in Carson and believes that within one year it will be shipping from 50 to 100 tons of ore per day. The following mines are prominent among the producers at the present time: St. Jacobs, George the Third, Big Indian, Lost Trail Group, Hamilton, St. Clair and others. The St. Clair is one of the most promising properties in the camp at the present time, a fine body of ore being exposed throughout the workings. Mr. Sisty believes that there is a fine opportunity for the making of one of the best properties in the state of the Brookvale company's claims, and to that end he will put forth every effort possible, and is confident of success.—Mining Exchange Journal.

Seriously Injured.

Mr. James Perkins of New York, a brother of Frank and Luke Perkins of this city, was seriously injured on Wednesday by being shot in the arm. Mr. Perkins was at his brother's ranch twenty miles south of the city, and late in the afternoon saw a wildcat. He went into the house to get a rifle and revolver, and as he came out fell on the grass. The revolver dropped in front of him and exploded, the ball passing into the right arm and severing the radial artery and nerve. Everything was done that those about him knew how to do to stop the bleeding, and the injured man was brought to the city that night, but when he reached here he was too weak to stand. Dr. Horn dressed the wound but says the case is quite serious. Mr. Perkins was somewhat out of health and came here for a rest. Amputation may be necessary and in his weakened condition the injured man may not be able to stand it.

Casser-Kloepfer.

There was a quiet but very pretty wedding at the First Congregational church last evening at 7 o'clock. Mr. Constantine Casser and Miss Ida Kloepfer of this city were united in marriage, Rev. Jas. B. Gregg officiating.

At the appointed hour for the marriage invited guests had assembled to the number of about one hundred. Miss Spicer, organist of the church, played the Mendelssohn wedding march as the party entered. The bridesmaids were Miss Olive Holden of this city and Miss Grace Thornton of Manitou, and they entered the church first, followed by the bride in full bridal robes, and leaning on the arm of her father, Mr. John Kloepfer. The groom entered the church from the minister's study at the right, accompanied by the groomsman, Mr. Coleman of Denver, and met his bride at the altar. Mr. Gregg performed the beautiful ceremony in a most impressive manner. Miss Spicer played the prayer from Lohengrin during the ceremony and the party departed to the strains of the bridal chorus.

After the ceremony a reception was given at the home of the bride's parents on South Cascade avenue that was largely attended. Mr. Casser is quite well known in the city, having been in charge of The Antlers orchestra for several years, and running the news stands at several of the large hotels of the country. The bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Kloepfer, and is a popular and pretty young lady. Mr. and Mrs. Casser are preparing a home on East Pike's Peak avenue. They have the warm congratulations of many friends.

Kirkwood-Collings.

There was a quiet wedding last evening at 715 S. Wahsatch street, Mr. Willis L. Kirkwood and Miss Alice Collings being the contracting parties. The ceremony occurred at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Collings, at 8 o'clock in the presence of the relatives and a few friends only. Rev. E. C. Kirkwood, father of the groom, performed the ceremony.

Mr. W. L. Kirkwood is the eldest son of Rev. and Mrs. E. C. Kirkwood, of this city, and is one of Colorado Springs' most promising young business men, having been for several years manager of William Lennox's coal business. The bride is one of Colorado Springs' prettiest and most popular young ladies. THE GAZETTE with hosts of other friends extends congratulations and best wishes to the young people.

Rev. and Mrs. Kirkwood will tender a reception to their son and daughter this evening at their home in Lake, from 8 to 10 o'clock, for which a large number of invitations have been issued.

The Sportsmen are Coming.

So many honors have of late been conferred upon Colorado Springs that there is danger of our taking them as a matter of course. The latest of these is the selection of our city by the Rocky Mountain Sportsman's association as the place for holding its next annual tournament, which will begin on June 21 and continue four days. The invitation was extended by the Country club, coupled with the tender of their very attractive grounds. And while no financial guarantee was given, yet the promise was made that something would be done in the way of purses for the winners. The invitation was at once accepted, and this in spite of the fact that another Colorado town had coupled their invitation with the offer of a cash bonus of $1,000.

The Rocky Mountain Sportsman's association extends over the Rocky mountain region from Montana to New Mexico, and at least five states and territories will be represented in the approaching tournament. Fifty two hundred and fifty guns are expected to participate and the occasion cannot fail of being a notable one. It is hoped that our merchants, hotel men and public spirited citizens generally will see to it that suitable and adequate purses are provided for the several classes of events, and all such are invited to send their subscriptions either to Mr. Sanford, president, or Mr. Wilcox, secretary of the Country club; or if more convenient, these subscriptions may be sent to the chamber of commerce, which organization is interested in having the tournament a complete success and worthy of the city which is to be honored as the place of holding it.

Real Estate Transfers.

Reported by Henry Le B. Wills, Gazette building, for week ending June 8, 1892:

CITY.

E. E. Bassett to John W. Lane, lts 26, 27, Wolf & White's subdivision, blk 242 ..... $
R. P. Davis to J. E. Hunter, et al, part blk 238, acc No. .....
Henry P. Bailey to Simeon C. Dunbar, lts 7, 8, blk D, D. Russ Wood acc .....
Simeon C. Dunbar to Carmen Alonso De Las Casas, lts 7, 8, blk D, D. Russ Wood acc 800
James L. Earlan to Hattie E. Gandy, lots, blk 23, West Colorado Springs 3500
Alvaro Homenway to Annie T. Chamberlain, pt blk 228, acc 2 .....
Maria L. Martin to Mary Louisa Martin, lts 9, blk 52 .....
George A. Loomis to William C. Leach, s 25 ft of w 100 ft, lt 12, Kimball's sub of blk 228, acc 1 .....
Annie E. Dickerman to William F. Fisher, s ½ lt 7, blk D, Mayfair acc .....
Annie E. Dickerman to Jane Nelson Bonorigi, n ½ of lt 7, blk D, Mayfair acc .....
Mattie E. Farrar to James Williams, lt 10, blk 3, Walnut acc .....
C. E. McIntyre to A. D. Roberts, lt 2, blk 128 .....
W. A. Davis to Isaac Thomas Davis, n 75 ft of west 83⅓ ft of s 5, s 75 ft of e 16⅔ ft of s 5; s 75 ft of w 41⅔ ft of s 6, Stockbridge and Stephenson's acc .....
John E. Chadwick to Louise B. Sherman, lts 8, blk 4, Orrin acc .....
Louise B. Sherman to John B. Blair, lts 8, blk 4, Orrin acc .....
E. E. Bassett to D. P. Shull, n 35 ft of n ½ of lt 2, s ½ of lt 1, Steward's sub of blk 227, acc 1 .....

COLORADO CITY.

William K. Pemberton to Ava Z. Pemberton, s ½ lots 200 200
Lewis Trevorton to David F. Burson, n 85 ft lts 29, 30, 31, 32, blk 12 .....

MANITOU PARK.

Moses M. Baldwin, trustee, to Sophia L. Beeman, lts 6, 7, 8, 14, Foster's add .....

LA VERGNE.

L. L. Richards, tr., to Thomas Rodey, undivided ½ int lts 1, 2, blk 5 150
L. G. Morley to L. L. Richards, lts 1, 2, blk 5 300
F. C. Zeman to Frankie E. Tracy, lots 1, 2 200

MANITOU.

William A. Davis to Isaac T. Davis, lts 2, 3, blk 2, South Manitou .....
William A. Davis et al to Isaac Thomas Davis, undivided ½ int lts 1, 2, blk 1, South Manitou .....
Alice Barney to Isaac Thomas Davis, lts 2, 3, blk 1, South Manitou; also lots 13, 14, blk 2, East Manitou .....
Isaac Thomas Davis to W. A. Davis, undivided ½ int nw cr sec 8 tp 16, s r 67 w, with exceptions .....
Isaac Thomas Davis to Alice Barney, undivided ½ int lts 2, 3, blk 1, South Manitou .....
W. A. Davis et al to Isaac Thomas Davis, lots 1, 2, blk 1, South Manitou 625

FALCON.

Laura D. Busse to E. G. Kruger, lts 2, 3, blk 3 125

FLORISSANT.

The Florissant Land and Development company to Mary Barney, lots 29, 30, blk 2, East Florissant 200
X. C. Gill to Wm. Walter, lts 29, 30, blk 12, Acc 1 .....

FOUNTAIN.

Victoria Hutchin, admr, to Henry T. Williams, beginning at section line between sec's 5 and 6, where the s side of Iowa st crosses said line, thence s 100 ft to the st cy; thence w 50 ft; thence n 100 ft to Iowa st; thence e 50 ft to beginning .....

LAWRENCE.

Robert S. Lewis, exr, to Mary E. Reynolds, lts 26, 27, blk 5 .....
S. S. O. Gasser to Adam Stuck, lots 21, 22, 58 .....

FREMONT.

Edward Hinus to C. O. Bogert, lts 27, 28, blk 22 .....
Massie E. Gandy to C. O. Bogert, lts 34, 35, blk 22 .....
George E. King to A. K. Ferris, lots 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 in blk 50 .....
Burt Pottinger to Edward Sager, lot 39, blk 5 .....
A. B. Pace et al to George W. Carr, undivided ½ int lot 5 blk 2 .....
F. F. Casper to A. B. Pace et al, lot 5, blk 2 .....
Marshal DeLaney to C. L. Moses et al, lot 9 blk 28 .....

HAYDEN PLACER.

R. E. Ashworth to A. F. Merrill, 6 of 45 Hayden Placer Co's sub .....
George Parrington to David Heron, lot 6 blk 50 .....
Herbert L. Reed to Caroline S. Reeves, lot 8 blk 5 .....
Horace W. Bennett et al to Louis L. Eisenhart, lot 2, blk 25 .....

CRIPPLE CREEK.

W. W. McConnell to The Star of the East Mining and Prospecting company, lots 29, 30, blk 2 .....
Horace W. Bennett et al to W. W. McConnell, lots 29, 30, blk 2 .....

COUNTRY.

Allen Sullivan to Horace W. Bennett et al, se cr nw qr, s ½ ne cr, ne cr se qr sec 7, tp 15, s r 69 w .....
E. C. F. Kirtuss to Sophia L. Beeman, n ½ sw qr, n ½ se cr sec 22, tp 12, s r 67 w; also se cr sw cr s ½ se qr sec 22, ne cr nw cr sec 26, tp 12, s r 72 w .....
Duncan McPherson to Kenneth McKenzie, beginning at the se cor of se qr sec 22, tp 13, s r 67 w, running 20 rods north; thence 40 rods west; thence 20 rods south; thence 40 rods east to beginning .....
W. E. Vaccombe to John A. and C. C. Nix, s ½ sec 11, ne qr sec 12, se ½ sec 2, nw cr sw ne ne qr ne cr sec 22, tp 12, s r 65 .....
William Wilson to Henry Wilson, n ½ nw cr sec 2, ne cr ne cr se qr ne cr sec 2, tp 13, s r 70 w .....
W. A. Bonnell and as trustee, to Horace G. Thornton, ne se qr se qr, sec 20, tp 12, s r 69 w .....
The Midland Land and Investment Co. to Horace W. Bennett et al, se cr nw qr, s ½ ne qr, ne cr se qr sec 7, tp 15, s r 69 w .....

Mrs. John J. Minnihan, wife of the commercial agent of the Rock Island road, has a picture on exhibition in The Antlers store that is attracting attention. It is a portrait in crayon of their little daughter, and is a fine piece of free hand pencil work.

Sheriff Bowers went to Fremont yesterday to close up the Anaconda saloon. On the way back he will make another search after the stolen jewelry supposed to have been buried by the cattle thieves, Wm. Richardson, under a cabin north of Hayden Divide.

The appointment to the cadetship at Annapolis for which three Colorado Springs youths tried at the competitive examination went to Cyrus W. Wetzenger of Denver.

Dr. Lawrence, C. E. Shutes and W. J. Reed were initiated as members of the Mystic Shrine at the Denver Masonic Temple Wednesday night.

Mr. James Freeman, clerk of the Clarendon hotel at Cripple Creek, is in the city.

Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Jackson and family left last evening on the Rock Island train for New York.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

Ten cents per line for first insertion; five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements to go in every other issue, ten cents per line for each insertion.

DIAMONDS and Spectacles at Aarons'.

NOTICE OF STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

Annual meeting of stockholders of the Anything Mining company will be held at the office of the company, Colorado Springs, Colo., Tuesday, July 5, 1892, at 11 o'clock, a. m.

FRANK WEST, Sec'y.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

STATE OF COLORADO, } ss.
COUNTY OF EL PASO. }

In the District court within and for the Fourth judicial district, county and state aforesaid, in the matter of the general assignment of L. S. Kimble to John G. Shields for the benefit of creditors.

To creditors: In pursuance of the statutes in such cases made and provided, notice is hereby given, that all persons having claims against L. S. Kimble, lately doing business in the town of Fremont, El Paso county, Colorado, that the said L. S. Kimble did on the nineteenth day of May, A. D. 1892, make a general assignment of all his property to the undersigned, for the use and benefit of all his creditors, in proportion to the amount of their respective claims.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colo., this twenty-seventh day of May, A. D. 1892.

JOHN G. SHIELDS, Assignee.

ANNUAL MEETING.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Ames C. Mining company, will be held at room No. 2, Wheeler building, Manitou, Colorado, on Tuesday, July 5, 1892, at 10 o'clock a. m. for the election of officers for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting.

The books of the company will close for the transfer of stock on June 23 and open again on July 7, 1892.

G. P. D. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

Manitou, Colo., June 4, 1892.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT PUEBLO, COLO., May 14, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of her intention to make final proof in support of her claim, and that said proof will be made before clerk district court in and for El Paso county, at Colorado Springs, Colo., on June 27, 1892, viz.: Lillian M. Aumock, Pre. D. S. No. 15607, for the w ½ of sw qr and nw qr sw qr sec 35, tp 13 s rg 65 w.

She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz.: Fine F. Jones, William Otis Roberts, William H. Furman, Clarence E. Furman, all of Colorado Springs, Colo.

FRANK E. BALDWIN, Register.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

Whereas, Robert Sample and Miss Della Sample, of the county of El Paso and state of Colorado, by their certain deed of trust dated the 24th day of August, A. D. 1888, and duly recorded in the office of the clerk and recorder of El Paso county, Colorado, on the 24th day of August, A. D. 1888, in book 73, on page 68 of the records of said county, did convey to the undersigned, A. A. McGovney of said county, as trustee, for the purpose of securing the payment of a certain promissory note in said deed of trust described and bearing even date therewith, for the full sum of seven hundred dollars, due one year from date of said note, with interest thereon from date at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, the following described real estate to-wit:

Lots numbered one (1), two (2), three (3) and four (4), block one hundred and twenty-one (121) in the city of Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado; and

Whereas, default has been made in payment of said note, no part of said principal sum having been paid, and the same is now overdue, according to the tenor and effect of said note; and

Whereas, said default still continues; and

Whereas, said deed of trust provides, among other things, that in case of default in payment of said promissory note, or any part thereof, according to the tenor and effect of said note, then and in that case it may be lawful for the undersigned, on the application of the legal holder of said promissory note, to sell and dispose of said premises and all the right, title, benefit and equity of redemption of the said parties of the first part, their heirs and assigns at public auction at the front door of the courthouse in the county of El Paso and state of Colorado, for the highest and best price the same will bring in cash, four weeks notice having been previously given of the time and place of such sale, by advertising in any newspaper at that time published in said El Paso county, and to make, execute and deliver to said purchaser or purchasers at such sale, good and sufficient deed or deeds of conveyance for the premises sold;

Now, therefore, at the request of the legal holder of said note, and under and by virtue of the authority in me vested by the terms of said deed of trust, I, A. A. McGovney, trustee as aforesaid will on Monday the eleventh day of July, A. D. 1892, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day at the front door of the courthouse in the county of El Paso, in the state of Colorado, sell the above described real property with appurtenances and all the right, title, benefit and equity of redemption of the said parties of the first part, their heirs and assigns therein, at public auction, for the highest and best price the same will bring in cash, for the purpose of paying the said indebtedness and the accrued interest thereon to the time of said sale, as well as all fees, costs and other expenses of executing said trust.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colo., June 10th, A. D. 1892.

A. A. McGOVNEY, Trustee.

COLBURN & DUDLEY, Attorneys.

STATE OF COLORADO, } ss.
COUNTY OF EL PASO. }

In the District Court.

Flora E. Lewis, plaintiff, vs. Wilbur Lewis, defendant.

The People of the State of Colorado, to Wilbur Lewis, the defendant above named—Greeting:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff, in the district court of El Paso county, state of Colorado, and answer the complaint therein, within twenty days after the service hereof, if served within this county; or, if served out of this county, or by publication, within thirty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of service; or judgment by default will be taken against you according to the prayer of the complaint. And if a copy of the complaint in the above entitled action be not served with this summons, or if the service hereof be made out of this state, then ten days additional to the time hereinabove specified for appearance and answer will be allowed before the taking of judgment by default as aforesaid.

The said action is brought to obtain a decree of the court dissolving the bonds of matrimony now existing between plaintiff and defendant, on the grounds of desertion, and the failure of defendant to make reasonable provisions for the support of his family; also that plaintiff be awarded the care and custody of their minor child, Pearl Lewis, and for costs of suit and all more fully appear from the complaint in said action to which reference is here made.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and to answer the said complaint as above required, the said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief therein demanded.

Given under my hand and the seal of said court, at Colorado Springs, in said county, this 8th day of January, A. D. 1892.

(SEAL) EDGAR HOWARD, Clerk.

ASSAY LABORATORY

513 W. Huerfano St., near Junction with Colorado Ave., Colo. Springs.

GILES & S. PEARCE, ASSAYER

PRICE LIST

Gold or Gold and Silver	$2 00
Silver	50
Lead	1 50
Copper	1 50
Gold, Silver and Lead in one sample	3 00
Rotorting Amalgam	3 00

[illegible]

[illegible]

In order to further popularize our department of instructing by mail, we will give a full course of instruction in Commercial and Single entry Bookkeeping and Commercial Arithmetic by mail free of charge. Address, with stamp,

[illegible]

President Leavenworth Business College, Leavenworth, Kansas.

CRIPPLE CREEK

Stage Line.

Depot, trip $3 from Florissant.

JOHNSON & HAMILTON, Florissant, Colo.

[illegible]

The Kennoor Stock Farm Company's stallions will be permitted to serve a limited number of approved mares at the company's farm, 2 1-2 miles south of Colorado Springs, on the Fountain (formerly the Skinner ranch.)

SPRAGUE—By Evermond, 4556, record 2:24¼, fifth dam, sire of Lord, sire of Manc S., 2:08¾; first cam by Gov. Sprague, 444, record 2:20¼.

[illegible] 116, A. C. S. S.; imported Cleveland Bay, fine form, very intelligent; is a typical Coach Horse.

SAMPSON—720, A. S. E. S. B.; imported Shire; color bay, weight 1900 pounds; the best horse of the breed in the west.

[illegible]—Pure bred Percheron stallion; dark dapple gray, large and handsome; has the best of feet and legs.

For terms, etc., apply at ranch to

G. S. HOPKINS, Foreman, or

GEO. L. GOULDING, Manager, Denver.

Colorado Springs address, P. O. Box 230

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.

In the matter of the Estate of William D. Fuller, deceased.

Notice is hereby given, that on Monday the 27th day of June, A. D. 1892, being one of the regular days of the May term of the county court of El Paso county, in the state of Colorado, in probate, I, William D. Fuller administrator of said estate, will appear before the Judge of said court, present my final settlement as such administrator, pray the approval of the same, and will then apply to be discharged as such administrator. At which time and place any person in interest may appear and present objections to the same if any there be.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colo., May 25, 1892.

WILLIAM D. FULLER, Administrator of the estate of William D. Fuller, deceased.

Colburn & Dudley, Attorneys.

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.

In the matter of the estate of E. E. Owen Jr., deceased.

Notice is hereby given, that on Monday the 27th day of June A. D. 1892, being one of the regular days of the May term of the county court of El Paso county, in the state of Colorado, in probate, I, F. L. Martin administrator of said estate, will appear before the Judge of said court, present my final settlement as such administrator, pray the approval of the same, and will then apply to be discharged as such administrator. At which time and place any person in interest may appear and present objections to the same if any there be.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colo., May 25th, 1892.

F. L. MARTIN, Administrator of the estate of E. E. Owen Jr., deceased.

Colburn & Dudley, Attorneys.

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.

In the matter of the estate of Harriet H. Way, deceased.

Notice is hereby given, that on Monday, the 27th day of June A. D. 1892, being one of the regular days of the May term of the county court of El Paso county, in the state of Colorado, in probate, I, George W. Musser, administrator with the will annexed of said estate, will appear before the Judge of said court, present my final settlement as such administrator with will annexed, pray the approval of the same, and will then apply to be discharged as such administrator with will annexed. At which time and place, any person in interest may appear and present objections to the same if any there be.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colo., May 25th, 1892.

GEORGE W. MUSSER, Administrator with will annexed of the estate of Harriet H. Way, deceased.

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.

In the matter of the estate of Mary Johnson, deceased.

Notice is hereby given, that on Monday the 27th day of June A. D. 1892, being one of the regular days of the May term of the county court of El Paso county, in the state of Colorado, I, Lewis B. Farrar, administrator of said estate, will appear before the Judge of said court, present my final settlement as such administrator, pray the approval of the same, and will then apply to be discharged as such administrator. At which time and place any person in interest may appear and present objections to the same if any there be.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colo., May 20th, 1892.

L. B. FARRAR, Administrator of the estate of Mary Johnson, deceased.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Margaret Wilson, deceased.

The undersigned having been appointed administrator of the estate of Margaret Wilson, late of the county of El Paso in the state of Colorado, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will appear before the county court of said El Paso county, at the court house in Colorado Springs, in said county, at the May term, 1892, on the last Monday in June next. At which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colo., this 25th day of May, A. D. 1892.

ALEXANDER WILSON, Administrator.

Colburn & Dudley, Attorneys.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Edward F. Russel, deceased.

The undersigned having been appointed administratrix of the estate of Edward F. Russel, late of the county of El Paso in the state of Colorado, deceased, hereby gives notice that she will appear before the county court of said El Paso county, at the court house in Colorado Springs, in said county at the May term 1892, on the last Monday in June next. At which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colo., this 18th day of May, A. D. 1892.

RACHEL D. RUSSELL, Administratrix.

Colburn & Dudley, Attorneys.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of an alias execution issued out of the Clerk's office of the county court of El Paso county and state of Colorado, and to me directed, whereby I am commanded to make the sum of eighty-five dollars ($85.00) with interest and costs of suit the amount of a certain judgment recently obtained against A. L. Andrews in favor of J. F. Seldomridge and Charles Seldomridge, under the firm name of J. F. Seldomridge & Son, out of the lands, tenements, goods and chattels of the said A. L. Andrews, I have levied on the following property, to-wit:

The northeast quarter of the northwest quarter, the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter, and the south half of the northeast quarter, all in section one (1), township thirteen (13) south, range sixty-nine west of the sixth principal meridian, in El Paso county, Colorado.

Therefore, according to said command, I shall expose for sale, at public auction, all the right, title and interest of the above named A. L. Andrews in and to the above described property, on Tuesday, the fourteenth (14th) day of June, A. D. 1892, at 11 o'clock a. m., at the front (east) door of the courthouse in Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado. Dated at Colorado Springs this 19th day of May, A. D. 1892.

M. F. BOWERS, Sheriff of El Paso County.

[illegible] Manufacturer and Dealer in Ladies and Gents'

[illegible] Call and examine and get prices. Colorado Springs.

LEWIS E. SERVAY,

[illegible]

Will practice before any Land Office, and the Pension Department. Contests and difficult cases a specialty.

[illegible] Colorado Springs.

G. S. BAYES & SON,

ALL KINDS OF

Shelf and Heavy

HARDWARE.

Blacksmiths and Mechanics' Tools,

Studebaker Wagons,

Farm Machinery and Implements,

Portland and Louisville Cement,

Plastering Hair, Iron Pipe,

Corrugated Iron Roofing,

Hay Bale Ties, Etc.

17 SOUTH TEJON STREET,

Colorado Springs.

ANTICKI

A new Cripple Creek townsite at the junction of Four Mile and Barnard creeks.

Level, well watered, arable ground, easily irrigated on all streets.

No marshy or rocky ground. The land lies like the Colorado Springs townsite.

Will be the residence city of the miners. Has a postoffice, mail route and school.

Is down hill from all mines. Altitude only 7700 feet. Good roads to be built.

Canon City toll road passes through the property; a railroad has been surveyed.

Pickers from other towns will here find balm for all their woes.

Three sites have been selected for Mills that will be erected at once. A pipe line has been surveyed and rights secured for a 200 foot pressure of pure water.

For further information and for lots apply to

THOMAS CONNELL, Florissant, Colo.

or

E. A. WATSON, Anawick, Colo.

MINING APPLICATION NO. 231.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, PUEBLO, COLO., May 17, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that J. W. Dorr, whose post office address is Colorado Springs, Colo., this day filed his application for a patent for fifteen hundred linear feet of each of the Green Mountain and Green Mountain No. 2 lodes, mine or veins, bearing gold, silver, copper and aluminum with surface ground on each of said claims, three hundred feet in width, situate, lying and being in Cheyenne mining district, county of El Paso, state of Colorado, and known and designated by the field notes and official plat on file in this office as Lot No. 7322, in township 15 south, range 67 west of sixth principal meridian. The exterior boundaries of of said Lot No. 7322 being as follows, to-wit: variation 15 deg. 45 min. east. Green Mountain lode beginning at corner No. 1, a post 4½ feet long by 4 inches diameter, set 1 foot in ground and mound of rocks and marked 1-7322, whence U. S. L. M. 5931 bears N. 82 deg. 02 min., west 740.35 feet. Corner No. 1 Sur. No. 593. Dome lode, the Cheyenne Home Mining company, claimant bears s 73 deg. 02 min., w. 726.9 feet. Corner No. 3 amended location bears s 1 deg. 40 min. e 41.55 feet. Templeton Gap bears n 34 deg. 15 min. e; a spruce tree 12 in. diam. marked B. T. 1-7322 bears n 30 deg. 45 min., w 12.5 feet; thence n 1 deg. 4 min., w 1000 feet to corner No. 2, a post 4½ feet long by 4 in. diam. set 2 feet in ground and marked 2-7322, whence a peak between the Cheyenne Canons bears n 24 deg. 57 min. e a prominent peak bears n 24 deg., w identical, with corner No. 4 of amended location.

Thence n 88 deg 13 min. e 292.58 feet to cor No. 3, a post 4½ feet long by 4 inches diameter, set 2 feet in ground and marked 3-7322, whence Cook Stove mountain bears n 52 deg 40 min w, sharp point of rock near summit of Cheyenne mountain bears n 87 deg. 50 min east, identical with cor No. 1 of of amended location. Thence s 1 deg. 57 min e. 1189 feet cross South Cheyenne creek 6 feet wide, course ne. 1500 feet to cor No. 4, a post 4½ feet long by 4 inches diameter, set 2 feet in ground and mound of rock, and marked 4-7322, whence Cook Stove mountain bears n 42 deg 15 min w, hill in the Divide bears n 10 deg. 15 min e, a spruce tree 12 inches diameter marked B. T. 4-7322, bears s 83 deg e 16.25 feet cor No. 2 amended location bears s 1 deg. 32 min e 42 feet, thence s 88 deg. 13 min w 210 feet cross South Cheyenne creek 6 feet wide course ne 300 feet to cor No. 1, place of beginning.

Green Mountain No. 2 lode. Beginning at cor No. 5, identical with cor No. 2, this survey, a post marked 5-7322, thence n 9 deg. 58 min e 750 feet cross road, course nw 15 feet wide 1400 feet s bank of creek 4 feet wide, course ne 1498.4 feet to cor No. 6, a post 4½ feet long by 4 inches diameter, set 2 feet in ground and mound of rocks and marked 6-7322, whence a spruce tree 8 inches diameter marked B. T. 6-7322, bears n 3 deg. 38 min e 23.8 feet thence n 88 deg. 13 min e 5 feet, n bank of creek 300 feet to cor No. 7, a post 4½ feet long by 4 inches diameter, set 2 feet in ground and mound of rock and marked 7-7322 whence a spruce tree 12 inches diameter, bears No. 82 deg e 27 feet, and a spruce tree 8 inches diameter, bears s 25 deg w, 5.7 feet, both trees blazed and marked B. T. 7-7322, thence s 10 deg, 15 min w, 10 feet, road 15 feet wide, course ne 1500 feet to cor No. 8, identical with cor No. 3, this survey, a post marked 8-7322, thence s 88 deg 13 min w. 292.58 feet to cor No. 5, the place of beginning. All courses identical with those of the amended location.

Variation at all courses 15 deg. 45 min e.

Area—Total and net area of Green Mountain lode 10.25

Total and net area of Green Mountain No. 2 lode 10.0

Total and net area of claim 20.12

This claim is located in T 15 s, R 67 w, 6th P. M. surveyed.

Any and all persons claiming adversely any portion of said mining claim as hereinbefore described are required to file their adverse claims with the register of the United States land office at Pueblo, in the state of Colorado, during the sixty days period of publication hereof, or they will be barred by virtue of the provisions of the statute.

F. E. BALDWIN, Register.

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.

In the matter of the estate of Francis B. Henry, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that on Monday the 27th day of June A. D. 1892, being one of the regular days of the May term 1892, of the county court of El Paso county, in the state of Colorado, I, C. M. Williams, administrator of said estate, will appear before the Judge of said court, present my final settlement as such administrator, pray the approval of the same, and will then apply to be discharged as such administrator. At which time and place any person in interest may appear and present objections to the same if any there be.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colo., May 23, 1892.

C. M. WILLIAMS, Administrator of the estate of Francis B. Henry, deceased.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT PUEBLO, COLO., May 5, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of her intention to make final proof in support of her claim, and that said proof will be made before clerk county court in and for El Paso county, at Colorado Springs, Colo., on June 20, 1892, viz: Catharine Woods, H. E. 5153, for the e ½ sec sec 18, tp 14, s rg 64 w.

She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Thomas M. Joneden, of Colorado Springs, Colo., Thomas Farnell of Franceville, Colo., Comfort Brown of Colorado City, Colo., John W. Wallace, of Franceville, Colo.

FRANK E. BALDWIN, Register.